

Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

March 4, 2026 – 7:00 PM

North Berkeley Senior Center, Aspen Room
1901 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, CA 94709

Mayor Ishii:
Carole Marasovic –
Chair

Rashi Kesarwani:
Vacant

Terry Taplin:
Denah S. Bookstein

Ben Bartlett:
Paul Kealoha-Blake

Igor Tregub:
Jerome Solberg

Shoshana O’Keefe:
Vacant

Brent Blackaby:
Steven Segal

Cecilia Lunaparra:
Vacant

Mark Humbert:
Alan Levy – Vice Chair

Josh Jacobs, Homeless Services Coordinator, Homeless Services Panel of Experts
Staff Secretary, jjacobs@berkeleyca.gov, 510.225.8035

All items are for discussion and possible action.

*Public comment for items not on the agenda limited to 2 minutes. No exchange with
commission permitted.*

Public comment for items on the agenda taken as items arise.

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of the land acknowledgment.
3. Public comment for items not on the agenda (limited to 2 minutes).

Action Items:

4. Approval of the agenda. Discussion and possible action.
5. Approval of the minutes from February 4, 2026 meeting. Discussion and possible action.
6. Chair report. Discussion only.
7. Discussion on site visits. Discussion only.
8. Begin discussion on gaps in Measure P services currently funded and where HSPE could potentially recommend moving monies from including previous community agency allocations, BHSA or the general fund. Discussion and possible action.
9. Adjourn.

Attachments:

1. February 4, 2026 minutes.

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

2. Homeless Services Programs Overview.
3. Home Together 2026 Year 3 Update.
4. Housing Advisory Commission: 2023 American Rescue Plan.
5. Adopted Budget Fiscal Year 2025-2026.
6. Prop 1 Behavioral Health Services Act.
7. SAMHSA Sequential Intercept Model.
8. FY24 Community Agency Request for Proposals.
9. Site Visit Availability.

Correspondence and Notice of Decision Requests:

Deadlines for Receipt:

- A) Supplemental Materials must be received by 5 PM the day before the meeting.
- B) Supplemental Communications must be received no later than noon the day of the meeting.

Procedures for Distribution:

- A) Staff will compile all Supplemental Materials and Supplemental Communications received by the deadlines above into a Supplemental Packet, and will print 15 copies of this packet for the Commission meeting.
- B) For any Supplemental Material or Communication from a Commissioner received after these deadlines, it is the Commissioner's responsibility to ensure that 15 printed copies are available at the meeting. Commissioners will not be reimbursed for any printing or materials expenses.
- C) Staff will neither print nor distribute Supplemental Communications or Materials for subcommittee meetings.

Procedures for Consideration:

- A) The Commission must make a successful motion to accept and receive all Supplemental Materials and Communications into the record. This includes the Supplemental Packet compiled by staff.
- B) Each additional Supplemental Material or Communication received by or before the meeting that is not included in the Supplemental packet (i.e., those items received after the respective deadlines above) must be individually voted upon to be considered by the full Commission.
- C) Supplemental Materials subject to a Commission vote that are not accepted by motion of the Commission, or for which there are not at least 15 paper copies (9 for each Commission seat, one for staff records, and 5 for the public) available by the scheduled start of the meeting, may not be considered by the Commission.

****Supplemental Materials*** are defined as any items authored by one or more Commissioners, pertaining to an agenda item but available after the agenda and packet for the meeting has been distributed, on which the Commission is asked to take vote at the meeting. This includes any letter to Council, proposed Council report, or other correspondence on behalf of the Commission for which a full vote of the Commission is required.

*****Supplemental Communications*** are defined as written emails or letters from members of the public or from one or more Commissioners, the intended audience of which is the full Commission. Supplemental Communications cannot be acted upon by the Commission, and they may or may not pertain to agenda items.

Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the Commission regarding any item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection at Health, Housing & Community Services Department located at 2180 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor.

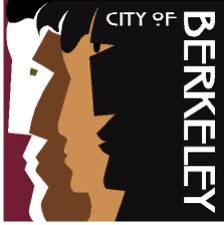
Public Comment Policy:

Members of the public may speak on any items on the Agenda and items not on the Agenda during the initial Public Comment period. Members of the public may not speak more than once on any given item. The Chair may limit public comments to 3 minutes or less.

COMMUNITY ACCESS INFORMATION

ADA Disclaimer "This meeting is being held in a wheelchair accessible location. To request a disability-related accommodation(s) to participate in the meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact the ADA Program Coordinator at 510-981-6418 (V) or 510-981-6347 (TDD) at least three business days before the meeting date. Please refrain from wearing scented products to this meeting."

Communications to Berkeley boards, commissions or committees are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to a City board, commission or committee, will become part of the public record. If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service or in person to the secretary of the relevant board, commission or committee. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the secretary to the relevant board, commission or committee for further information. The Health, Housing & Community Services Department does not take a position as to the content.



Berkeley Homeless
Services Panel of Experts

MEETING MINUTES

February 4, 2026

1. **Roll Call:** 7:07 PM
Present: Marasovic, Solberg (absent until 7:10), Levy, Segal, Bookstein, & Kealoha-Blake.
Absent: None.
Staff: Jacobs.
Council: None.
Public: 2.
2. Public Comment: 0.
3. Reading of the Land Acknowledgement.

Action Items:

4. Approval of the Agenda
Action: M/S/C Segal/Bookstein move to approve the agenda as written.
Vote: *Ayes:* Marasovic, Kealoha-Blake, Segal, Levy, & Bookstein.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Solberg.
5. Approval of minutes from January 7, 2026 meeting. Discussion and possible action.
Action: M/S/C Levy/Bookstein move to approve the minutes as written.
Vote: *Ayes:* Marasovic, Kealoha-Blake, Segal, Levy, & Bookstein.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* Solberg.
6. Discussion on take-aways on presentation from E-3 Initiative in Evansville, Indiana. Discussion and possible action.

Discussion. No action taken.
7. Preliminary discussion on number of formerly homeless persons in Berkeley under housing subsidies now housed that require support services to remain housed; providers that provide those services; and what type of services are provided. Discussion and possible action.

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

Action: M/S/C Solberg/Marasovic move to request that staff provide all the homeless services including the program budgets, project description, and number of clients served in Berkeley divided into projects funded by Berkeley and programs that are funded outside of Berkeley and to get a list of all possible data elements that we could request from staff in the future.

Vote: Ayes: Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, Segal, Solberg, Levy, & Bookstein.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* None.

8. Point-in-time Count-Experience from the ground and report from staff what happens with the data; when it will be released; and how it is used to grant funding.
Discussion and possible action.

Discussion. No action taken.

9. Preliminary discussion on addressing LGBTQIA needs in homeless services.
Discussion and possible action.

Discussion. No action taken.

10. Upcoming site visits. Discussion and possible action.

Discussion. No action taken.

11. Chair report. Discussion only.

Discussion. No action taken.

12. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair. Discussion and possible action.

Action: M/S/C Marasovic/Levy move to elect Carole Marasovic as chair.

Vote: Ayes: Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, Segal, Solberg, Levy, & Bookstein.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* None.

Action: M/S/C Levy/Marasovic move to elect Alan Levy as vice-chair.

Vote: Ayes: Kealoha-Blake, Marasovic, Segal, Solberg, Levy, & Bookstein.
Noes: None. *Abstain:* None. *Absent:* None.

13. Preliminary discussion on developing a work plan. Discussion and possible action.

Discussion. No action taken.

Public

*Homeless Services Panel of Experts
February 4, 2026*

14. Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM.

Minutes Approved on: _____

Josh Jacobs, Commission Secretary: _____

A Vibrant and Healthy Berkeley for All

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Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
<p>BACS - STAIR Pathways Center for Stability and Respite (STAIR Center)</p>	<p>\$ 2,425,939.00</p>	<p>Bay Area Community Services (BACS) operates the Berkeley Pathways Center for Stability and Respite (STAIR Center) to provide housing and respite for literally homeless individuals residing in Berkeley.</p> <p>BACS shall provide three principal service components, as well as additional supportive activities, as part of this contract:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respite services through the operation of a low-barrier shelter program. 2. Housing navigation to each person residing in a STAIR Center bed (guest) that focuses on placing people in permanent housing. 3. Administration of flexible funding in support of housing navigation and housing problem-solving activities, in accordance with the terms of service below. <p>Program Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide low-barrier, compassionate, and non-judgmental respite to the target population. • Assist the target population to rapidly obtain permanent housing. • Capture data in real-time in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) (or an interim solution in the event HMIS is unavailable for prolonged periods) on all clients served and all major services rendered. <p>The Pathways STAIR Center is a low-barrier, emergency shelter for homeless people in Berkeley. In FY25, the Stair Center will be converted from a 42-bed congregate shelter to a 32 non-congregate shelter. The STAIR navigation center provides Housing First services for people experiencing homelessness who are looking to rapidly transition into permanent housing. The STAIR Center provides support related to mental health, hygiene, physical health, benefits navigation support and employment needs, while maintaining a high focus on achieving permanent housing.</p>	<p>195</p>
<p>BACS - North County HRC</p>	<p>\$ 2,327,380.00</p>	<p>BACS North County Housing Resource Center coordinates all county resources to connect high-needs individuals with housing and homeless services. Our goal is to end homelessness, permanently, in our community.</p>	<p>517</p>

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
BACS - North County HRC	\$ 2,327,380.00	<p>BACS proposes to provide a full spectrum of housing & homelessness solutions activities, including rapid re-housing, housing problem solving, street outreach, prevention services, housing navigation, tenancy sustaining services and the operation of the Coordinated Entry System for the Berkeley/North County community, referred to in this proposal as Berkeley or City of Berkeley but including Berkeley, Albany, and Emeryville. This program will ensure that no one falls through the cracks, while fully utilizing available resources, ensuring that the highest needs unsheltered individuals in Berkeley receive necessary services and interventions to promptly end their homelessness.</p> <p>North County HRC is open Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Community members can access CES services each day during business hours, this includes times outside of advertised drop-in times. Anyone who visits can access legal workshops, housing education and individual housing counseling, assessments for CES/high need, connections to other resources, and more. Those who qualify will receive housing navigation services, streamlined access to shelters and housing, prevention services and financial assistance, and more. North County HRC is a year-round program, working with unhoused community members in Berkeley, Emeryville, and Albany.</p>	517
BOSS - Step Up Housing	\$ 1,014,660.00	<p>Step-Up Supportive Housing units are 39 individually furnished studios with private bathrooms, access to outdoor open space, a private courtyard, and community space (including kitchen, laundry, and social space). These units will be filled through Homestretch with a preference for unhoused individuals living in North County.</p> <p>BOSS will provide tenancy-sustaining services to residents at the Step Up Supportive Housing Program. The program will be located in downtown Berkeley at 1362 University Avenue. This facility will provide permanent affordable housing for homeless Berkeley residents (365 days a year) with on-site services and property management provided by BOSS. Tenancy stabilization services will be available to residents by drop-in or by appointment 5 days a week, 8 hours a day (9am-5pm), with a monitoring/security presence 24/7.</p>	<i>New project</i>

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
BOSS - Singles Shelter	\$ 104,662.00	<p>The BOSS Ursula Sherman Village (USV) Shelter Program is a emergency shelter in West Berkeley at Fourth and Harrison Streets serving 34 men and 16 women. It operates 7 days a week, 365 days a year, and is open 24 hours a day. It is a large campus with multiple connected buildings – men and women’s dormitories, dining hall and offices, family wing and Sankofa House family housing units, center courtyard with raised garden beds and children’s playground, and trailer for afterschool Homeless Children’s Resiliency Center (program on hiatus until funds are raised for set up and operations in the newly replaced trailer).</p> <p>The overarching goal for all residents is to provide safe accommodation and help them find and move into permanent affordable housing. The first step towards this goal is enrollment, orientation, and acclimation to the shelter environment. The program provides overnight accommodation in separate men’s and women’s dormitory-style sleeping areas. On-site services include meals, showers, laundry, life skills/enrichment classes, and case management to facilitate safety and crisis stabilization. Program staff work to ensure a safe, welcoming, culturally sensitive, secure physical space, with services that meet people where they are physically, mentally, emotionally, financially, and socially, to help them stabilize and progress towards permanent housing.</p> <p>Evidence-based practices (EBPs) used by project staff to support this goal include: Trauma Informed Care (recognizing and addressing the effects of trauma on choices, behaviors, attitudes, and relationships); Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (learning-focused inquiry that helps individuals understand and overcome internal and external barriers); Harm Reduction (emphasizing health and functioning over abstinence); Relational Outreach (a phased approach to relationship-building based on evolving readiness to reveal information and engage in services); Peer Support (emphasizing the transformative effects of staff with lived experience and a supportive community of peers); and Critical Time Intervention (a phased process of transitioning to independent living based on creating a social and services support network where people will live).</p>	179

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
BOSS - Singles Shelter	\$ 104,662.00	Day-to-day operations are overseen by the Program Manager, who supervises staff and program activities, liaisons with funders, vendors, and partners, and ensures accurate and up-to-date data collection/submission. Program Aides provide basic operating support, including greeting residents, signing people in, walking the floor and talking with people, and reporting any incidents, needs, or anomalies to the Manager. A Cook prepares two meals per day (cold breakfast, hot dinner). Case Managers conduct Needs Assessments, help residents create individualized Service Plans, and meet with them regularly to check in on progress and provide additional support. Volunteers recruited from the community provide administrative/office support, help with clean up and organizing projects, gardening, and special activities such as life skills, meditation, yoga, storytelling, art or other enrichment classes. Facility needs are addressed promptly by the agency-wide Property Operations Team, as issues are reported by staff.	179
BOSS - Housing Nav Team	\$ 86,831.00	<p>BOSS TSS team serves 26 City of Berkeley Shelter Plus Clients participants.</p> <p>BOSS will provide trauma informed case management services to support literally and chronically homeless clients enrolled in the City’s Shelter Plus Care Program. BOSS staff will work to obtain and sustain permanent housing utilizing comprehensive, evidenced-based services based on the assessed needs of the client (income, health, mental health, legal, and other needs). BOSS services are conducted by skilled Housing Navigators who provide maximum access through home visits, appointments, workshops, phone consultation, and other methods.</p> <p>BOSS Housing Navigators work out of a central, public transit and wheelchair-accessible downtown location (1918 University Avenue) as well as working in the field to recruit and coordinate placements with landlords, and with participants, to ensure maximum service access.</p> <p>BOSS will deliver these services in compliance with the City of Berkeley’s Tenancy Sustaining Services Standards</p>	28

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
BOSS - Rep Payee Services	\$ 52,440.00	<p>BOSS provides Representative Payee services in our office in downtown Berkeley at 1918 University Avenue (easily accessible by AC Transit and BART) to homeless individuals who are experiencing moderate-to-severe mental illness and are in need of Rep Payee services. Individuals must be referred by the City of Berkeley or in some instances Social Security Administration. Services are available 9:30am-1pm year-round, 5 days a week, closed for holidays (with notices posted on the door and participants being informed well in advance). The program is staffed by two full-time Rep Payee staff provide services. Staff and financial accounting are supervised by BOSS Finance Department. Staff use the afternoon hours to compile check requests, assemble documentation, complete other paperwork, calls, or essential tasks, and update case files. If participants arrive after 1 pm they are asked to return the next day, although they can call staff with questions any time during work hours.</p> <p>Staff work one-on-one with each enrolled participant to develop a budget that encompasses all essential monthly expenses and leaves them spending money for the month. Staff write checks directly to vendors for rent, utilities, and other bills every month, as well as weekly spending money checks for participants that they pick up at the office every Monday. Staff coordinate with Social Security Administration (SSA) or other income benefit providers as needed to receive the participant’s check and process their expense payments. Staff also communicate as needed with vendors to explain the Representative Payee arrangement and obtain any needed details about payments to vendors.</p> <p>The Representative Payee Program serves an essential function in helping homeless individuals with moderate-to-severe mental illness to manage their funds and ensure that monthly expenses are paid – without this assistance many would fall behind on bills and risk returning to homelessness. The program also provides a secondary valuable benefit of providing weekly check-in and social connection – when participants come in to pick up checks, staff are able to talk with them, see how they look health and hygiene-wise, ask questions, and see if there’s anything people need additional support with to stay healthy, housed, and stable.</p>	74

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
BOSS - Families Shelter	\$ 51,383.00	<p>The Harrison House Families Program is a 14-unit emergency shelter for (one or two parent) families of any size, with children of all ages. The Programs maximum census is 14 households (four bedrooms in the Family Shelter and 10 bedrooms (four units) at Sankofa House). The program is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. BOSS will operate with no shelter curfew for its residents. It is located at 711 Harrison Street in West Berkeley. It is part of a large campus with multiple connected buildings – family unit shelter as well as separate dormitories for single men and women, dining hall and offices, center courtyard with raised garden beds and children’s playground, and trailer for afterschool Homeless Children’s Resiliency Center (program on hiatus until funds are raised for set up and operations in the newly replaced trailer).</p> <p>The overarching goal for all residents is to provide safe accommodation and help them find and move into permanent affordable housing. The first step when families enter is to welcome them, make sure they are assigned clean and safe unit, and address any immediate health and safety needs, connecting them with health or mental health care providers as needed. Initial program activities include enrollment, orientation, and acclimation to the shelter environment. On-site services include meals, showers, laundry, life skills/enrichment classes, and case management to facilitate safety and crisis stabilization. Program staff work to ensure a safe, welcoming, culturally sensitive, secure physical space, with services that meet people where they are physically, mentally, emotionally, financially, and socially, to help them stabilize and progress towards permanent housing.</p>	102
CoB - SHC Project	\$ 6,603,995.00	<p>The Supportive Housing Collaborative (SHC) is a HUD Continuum of Care–funded Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) program administered by the City of Berkeley that provides long-term rental assistance and supportive services to individuals and households experiencing chronic homelessness.</p> <p>Its purpose is to help highly vulnerable individuals move from homelessness into stable, permanent housing and maintain long-term housing stability.</p>	351

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
<p>CoB - Neighborhood Services HRT</p>	<p>\$ 96,021.00</p>	<p>The Homeless Response Team (HRT) is coordinated by the Neighborhood Services Division in the City Manager’s Office, which coordinates a multi-departmental effort to address all the needs and impacts of the people who live in, work or visit the area of a particular encampment. The effort also includes staff from Public Works, Health, Housing & Community Services, City Attorney’s Office, Police, Fire and Parks, Recreation and Waterfront, and other departments/divisions as needed.</p> <p>Concerns about encampments are reported by community members (often through 311), Councilmembers, merchants or City Staff – including Homeless Response Team (HRT). HRT staff then assess the site for its impacts. The City looks at a number of factors to decide how and when to address encampment concerns, including but not limited to: • Impact on sidewalks • Neighborhood impact • Health and safety concerns for those at the site or nearby, especially imminent dangers • Municipal or State code violations • Legal issues • Outreach capacity • Willingness to accept shelter</p>	<p>93</p>
<p>DBA – Homeless Outreach Worker</p>	<p>\$ 40,000.00</p>	<p>The Downtown Berkeley Social Service Outreach Specialist Position is an employee hired and managed by Street plus, the Downtown Berkeley Association (DBA) service provider, under the overall direction and guidance of the DBA and City staff. The main goal of this position is to help guide persons living on the streets in Downtown Berkeley to social services that will provide shelter and services to help end homelessness. This contract provides for this position to be expanded into a full time position from 7am to 4pm, Monday through Friday. As per in the included sample Social Service Outreach Coordinator Update Report, this position will now on a full time basis provide the following services: 1) Morning wake-ups, 2) Request removal from merchant doorways, 3) General assistance including providing clothing, food, bus vouchers, etc. 4) Referral to services including walk-in escorts to Dorothy Day Men’s Shelter and Berkeley Community Resource Center currently located at the Veteran’s Memorial Building located at 1931 Center Street. 5) Additional services of the Social Services Outreach position may include other duties as assigned, such as, driving homeless person to the Department of Motor Vehicles to get a</p>	<p>1,245*</p> <p><i>*This count is not deduplicated</i></p>

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
DBA – Homeless Outreach Worker	\$ 40,000.00	state-issued identification card so they are eligible for housing and Social Security Income (SSI) benefits. The Outreach Specialist will continue to spend time getting to know homeless person(s) living on streets in Downtown and building a relationship of trust and understanding their individual needs and concerns. Moreover, the specialist coordinates with other City departments include the Citywide Homeless Outreach & Treatment Team (HOTT) and the Berkeley Housing Resource Center (Coordinated Entry System), and also attends bi-weekly meetings with City and other agencies to coordinate services and troubleshoot individual cases.	1,245* <i>*This count is not deduplicated</i>
DDH -Beyond Horizon	\$ 954,317.55	Dorothy Day House, Berkeley, will manage the Beyond the Horizon program, operated out of the Berkeley Inn motel located at 1720 San Pablo Avenue in Berkeley. This program is a 27 room, coed shelter space that provides a safe haven for resident guests while program staff work with them toward permanent housing solutions, healthcare, economic independence, document readiness, addiction services, to name a few. Employees of Dorothy Day House will operate this program with multiple staff onsite 24 hours-7 days a week to ensure the safety and wellbeing of each resident. Building safety is ensured by hourly “fire walks” of the interior and the outer perimeter and visuals of the main street. A visual safety check is completed of the neighborhood main street and businesses. These safety measures are completed at each of the three shifts. In addition, program staff will complete verbal check-ins with guests in their rooms to ensure there are no healthcare risks unaddressed. Although the Beyond the Horizon (BtH) program is considered a temporary shelter, it is based on the Housing First Model that meets the need for safe housing. While the guests are in our care, BtH employees will work with each guest independently to identify their service needs and create case plans to address them. BtH will immediately address the basic necessities for all our resident guests by providing three (3) home cooked, delicious and nutritious meals a day and when required, will provide meals for special dietary needs (diabetic, vegetarian). Onsite services include, but not limited to; DMV ID fee waivers, hygiene kits, clothing/underclothes/socks, PPE, Narcan OD prevention kits and literature. As in all DDH programs, BtH will maintain a “Service Partner Calendar” with	57

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
DDH - Beyond Horizon	\$ 954,317.55	<p>commitments from local CBO's to bring services to our residents/guests, ensuring connections to vital services and increasing each residents service team. All of BtH Leadership are trained in HMIS and are able to provide concise a correct information regarding the City of Berkeley HRC and attend the city By Name meetings for support and shared information</p> <p>Housing Case Management services will be provided onsite and DDH will perform intakes for all residents using HMIS and track length of stay and services provided. BTH shelter will provide laundry services, access to clean clothing, PPE hygiene. BTH shelter coordinators will practice Critical Time Intervention (CTI) while preparing residents for housing stability, and document readiness. In partnership with local agencies, we will provide: healthcare accessibility, education opportunities, workforce development, income benefits, AOD/addiction service and referrals, mental health services, other social service workshops, events and activities. All BtH employees will commit to the DDH Training Module and complete monthly training assigned. DDH will receive referrals exclusively from the City Neighborhood Services outreach team.</p>	57
DDH - Vets Shelter	\$ 580,150.00	<p>The Dorothy Day House operates a (51) bed coed shelter, located at 1931 Center Street, within the Veterans Buildings basement. While at the Dorothy Day House Shelter (DDHS) we refer to our program participants as “guests”, a testament to our philosophy and approach to homelessness, that intentional messaging leads to mutual respect, removing labels that may interfere with our mission- to help others build their paths toward self-sufficiency.</p> <p>The primary services provided include, but not limited to;</p> <p>Accommodation: The shelter offers a safe and secure, social setting that mirrors a sense of family and belonging with social events, community meetings, suggestion box and full view Grievance Forms ensuring we are providing services with excellence.</p> <p>Hygiene and Clothing: Clean clothing, showers, and weekly laundry services ensure guests have access to basic hygiene and essential attire.</p> <p>Meals: meals are served 3 times a daily, providing guests with healthy, delicious</p>	126

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
DDH - Vets Shelter	\$ 580,150.00	<p>food.</p> <p>The shelter operates in partnership with the Coordinated Entry System, which facilitates referrals for guests seeking shelter. Additionally, guests benefit from comprehensive navigation services, designed to assist with various aspects of their lives by working together to identify specific needs and a case plan, providing the steps to get there.</p> <p>Document Readiness: Support is provided to ensure individuals have necessary documentation for essential services. DDHS provides support in transportation and will accompany the guest whenever needed.</p> <p>Family Reunification: Assistance is offered for guests seeking to reconnect with their families, fostering a supportive environment and facilitating family connections.</p> <p>Workforce Development: Services aimed at empowering individuals through skill-building and employment opportunities. Our Dorothy’s Employment Advocacy Program (DEAP) takes a deep dive into the specific, unique needs of a person in shelter interested in entering the workplace.</p> <p>Housing Searches: Supports and provides guidance in the search for stable and sustainable housing solutions. DDHS provides consistent, realistic and honest discussions in Housing Problem Solving, lending to the Dorothy Day House philosophy of offering a sense of autonomy, choice and decision making for themselves.</p> <p>Partner Services: All Dorothy Day House programs utilize a “Partner Service Calendar”, providing connections to CBOs offering health services, income and addiction support and other vital services. DDHS does not simply offer the referral but whenever possible, brings the service to the client. Often time DDHS Manager will coordinate these meetings during the Berkeley Community Resource Center (BCRC) daytime drop-in hours located in the same building as</p>	126

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
DDH - Vets Shelter	\$ 580,150.00	<p>the shelter. This ensures a positive experience and the service connection is made.</p> <p>Dorothy Day House uses the DDH core values as our guiding light in delivering services. These core values; Teamwork, Integrity, Love for Community, Empowerment and Service are values that are incorporated into conversations, service delivery and support and are the cornerstone of the Dorothy Day WAY. Overall, the Dorothy Day House aims to provide holistic support, addressing immediate needs for shelter, food, and clothing while also focusing on long-term solutions by offering navigation services that aid in personal and professional development, housing stability, and access to essential support systems.</p>	126
DDH - Berkeley Winter Shelter	\$ 378,048.00	<p>Dorothy Day House operates the Berkeley Emergency Storm Shelter (BESS) at 4300 San Pablo Ave, Emeryville, CA for 24 hours a day from November 16, 2025 – April 15, 2026. BESS accepts referrals exclusively through the Coordinated Entry System in coordination with Berkeley outreach teams.</p> <p>Every guest is welcomed by the BESS Coordinator and enrolled in Clarity, specifically – DDH ESG-CV ES program. In order to maintain data quality, DDH/BESS confirms that each of the guest data is correct, no later than 10 days after the end of each quarter. BESS staff supports guests in obtaining required documents and uploads them into Clarity. As the BESS season sunsets, BESS Coordinator and staff begin to work diligently with the Housing Resource Center (HRC) with the goal of connecting each guest with permanent housing solutions. Within the 6 months at BESS, staff engage with every guest to identify potential in family reunification and permanent shelter opportunities.</p> <p>As in all of Dorothy Day House’s programs, BESS utilizes a Partner Service Calendar inviting Berkeley social service partners to come to the BESS community to provide service in real time. In addition to daily needs services for meals, clean clothing, showers, laundry, and hygiene BESS provides DMV FEE Waiver, access to lockers and clothing. BESS also provides referral and coordination to medical care, housing assistance, legal assistance, recovery related services, job training placement, mental health, and income support.</p>	42

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
DDH – BCRC	\$ 206,701.00	<p>The Berkeley Community Resource Center (BCRC) located at 1931 Center Street is open seven days a week 365 a year from 9:00 - 4:00 with an hour break for sanitizing and restocking for afternoon services. The BCRC staff do not do intakes for drop in service. We track our services through sign in sheets. BCRC provides daytime respite, computer lab, library and daily services including; but not limited to: showers, laundry, clothing/socks, hygiene and PPE, and 130 lockers. The last laundry services is at 2 p.m. The last shower service is at 2:30 p.m. BCRC also implemented a mail program to ensure greater service connection for vital docs including I.D.s and birth certificates.</p> <p>BCRC links guests to a range of services provided by community partners including, medical care, housing assistance, legal assistance, recovery related services, job training and placement and mental health support. BCRC also has a partner calendar to bring services that we do not offer to the client.</p>	788
DDH - Inclement Weather	\$ 336,415.00	<p>The Dorothy Day House 40 person Inclement Weather Shelter (IWS) will operate in the Veterans Building located at 1931 Center Street, within the Veterans Buildings auditorium.</p> <p>This program operates December 2, 2024- April 15 2025. Clients are accepted via drop-in bases until the shelter is at capacity. The shelter is only activated based on the weather conditions: if there is a 50% or more chance of rain or 45 degrees or below each night.</p> <p>Intake is done on a drop-in basis. The program will document via HMIS all clients who receive nightly services. DDH will coordinate with HRC outreach teams to transition willing clients to traditional shelter. Program staff will provide a safe, clean sleeping environment, dry clothing, personal hygiene, referrals, connectivity to other local CBOs, and an evening meal on the days the shelter is activated.</p>	250
DDH - Horizon Community Village Services	\$ 1,826,380.32	The Horizon University Community Village Motel Shelter provides a coed shelter space designed to offer a safe, stable, and supportive environment for individuals experiencing homelessness. The program focuses on preparing	36

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
DDH - Horizon Community Village Services	\$ 1,826,380.32	<p>residents for permanent housing solutions while addressing their immediate needs, fostering long-term stability through comprehensive support services. Program Management will maintain regular visits from local Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), ensuring consistent access to vital resources and expanding each residents support network.</p> <p>This program is a 26 room shelter that serves individuals over 18 with respect and dignity with no curfew. Staff are present 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to ensure the well-being of each resident. Three (3) nutritious meals are prepared daily for all residents. The shelter accommodates special dietary needs, including diabetic and vegetarian meals, ensuring all guests receive appropriate and health-conscious food options. Program managers and Advocates work closely with guests to assess their individual needs and create tailored case plan; tracking the length of stay and services provided to each resident and practicing Critical Time Intervention (CTI) to prepare residents for housing stability.</p> <p>The shelter provides a wide array of onsite services to meet the diverse needs of its residents. Staff will support clients to achieve their personal goals by providing DMV ID fee waivers, document readiness, hygiene necessities, clothing, undergarments, overdose prevention kits, and informational literature to promote harm reduction, and document readiness. In collaboration with local agencies, the shelter ensures residents have access to critical services and opportunities, including healthcare, facilitating connections to primary care, mental health services, and addiction recovery resources.</p> <p>Staff will offer Workforce Development opportunities, and referrals to employment services, job training, and resume support. All services will be documented and evaluated to ensure efficacy and alignment with program goals. Regular reviews of case plans and progress will support continuous improvement in addressing resident needs.</p>	36

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
<p>HAC - SSI Advocacy</p>	<p>\$ 129,539.00</p>	<p>With the SSI Advocacy program, the Homeless Action Center (HAC) will provide legal advocacy for free to 50 homeless and disabled Berkeley residents each year so they can become eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a federal cash benefit that provides \$1,133.73 of monthly income. Though many homeless people in our community are eligible for SSI, they require an attorney who can help them navigate the complex, multi-step claims process. For this program, HAC will accept referrals from the City of Berkeley Housing and Community Services Division.</p> <p>HAC welcomes anyone who may need assistance to request help through our drop-in services at our South Berkeley office or by calling our telephone helpline. Whether or not the person is a client with an active legal case, they may stop by to get help with public benefits and non-legal service issues.</p> <p>Location: 2150 Dwight Way, Berkeley, CA 94704 Program year: Year-round Days and hours of operation: Monday – Thursday, 1p – 5p Telephone helpline: (510) 775-0035</p> <p>For those who do not find our drop-in hours and telephone helpline accessible, we also provide services through our outreach team.</p>	<p>37</p>
<p>IH - Campus Motel</p>	<p>\$ 1,456,627.00</p>	<p>Insight Housing will provide a person-centered, individualized, harm reduction approach that tailors social support, and physical and mental health services to each hotel guest and provide shelter management for all functions at the hotel. The Super 8 Interim program (23 units) will serve a minimum of 23 households. Agency will provide: Personnel training and oversight; Maintenance of administrative and financial records; Support to ensure guest satisfaction and safety; Contract administration and coordinate with on-site security company; Transportation to appointments including housing searches, as needed; Access to secure and reliable wi-fi, printer, copier and scanner resources; Additional on-site and shelter management services to run the day-to-day operations of the site.</p>	<p>36</p>

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
IH - Case Mgmt	\$ 136,946.00	The Shelter Plus Care (S+C) program is a housing subsidy program that works with chronically homeless clients to ensure housing retention and provide ongoing supportive case management services. S+C Case Managers work with clients to improve living skills and assist with budgeting, tenancy skills, etc. The Case Manager makes monthly home visits to ensure that the client is focused on the core values of health, home, purpose, and community – and maintains the property to the specifications of their lease agreement.	48
IH - Hope Center - NPLH Match	\$ 95,000.00	The License Clinician will provide tenancy sustaining services and provide linkages to appropriate mental health services for those referred with routine check-ins and care weekly or as needed, including medication and assistance with medication scheduling and compliance, or clinical case management through an individual case management model. These services will be available at the property.	20
IH - Men's Shelter	\$ 343,349.75	<p>Insight Housings Men’s Housing Program provides 32 emergency shelter beds (both City of Berkeley and Alameda County-funded) to unhoused men in Berkeley and North County. The Hope Center includes the men’s shelter, 53 Permanent Supportive Housing units, 12 transitional housing beds for Veterans, a commercial kitchen and community room, and on-site medical and mental health services.</p> <p>The program offers safe and clean interim housing, 3 meals/day, clean linens, toiletries, and access to laundry and shower facilities – at no charge and with no curfew. The primary goal of the MHP is to assist residents in connecting to resources that will help them move from homelessness to permanent housing as quickly as possible. Insight Housing has 1 FTE dedicated Housing Navigator providing housing search and support to residents. The Housing Navigator assists with obtaining documents needed for housing, getting connected to the Alameda County housing cue through Coordinated Entry, searching and submitting applications for housing opportunities, and helping with securing and moving into housing units, including obtaining security deposits and furniture. We hope to add 0.5FTE to this service to ensure all residents have this much-needed housing support.</p>	86

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
IH - Respite Program	\$ 251,794.00	The Respite Program serves eight households in two four-bedroom homes. The 24/7 shelter is designed as an independent living interim shelter (without 24/7 staffing) with three daily meals and housing navigation services to support peoples transition to permanent housing. The Program will not operate with a shelter curfew.	19
IH - Women's Shelter	\$ 521,025.00	<p>Insight Housing Women’s Shelter (WOS) provides 32 emergency shelter beds (both City of Berkeley and Alameda County-funded) to homeless and chronically homeless women in Berkeley, Emeryville and Albany.</p> <p>The program offers safe and clean interim housing, 3 meals/day, clean linens, toiletries, and access to laundry and shower facilities – at no charge, and no shelter curfew. The primary goal of the WOS is to assist residents in connecting to resources that will help them move from homelessness to permanent housing as quickly as possible. Insight Housing has 1 FTE dedicated Housing Navigator providing housing search and support to residents. The Housing Navigator assists with obtaining documents needed for housing, getting connected to the Alameda County housing cue through Coordinated Entry, searching and submitting applications for housing opportunities, and helping with securing and moving into housing units, including obtaining security deposits and furniture.</p>	116
LLMC - Trust Clinic	\$ 880,000.00	<p>City funding in this contract is provided to support the establishment and operations of the Trust Clinic at the Ann Chandler Public Health Center. Funds will be provide consistent with the attached budget to support capital, operating, and personnel costs associated with three phases of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. LifeLong will complete capital changes to the Ann Chandler Public Health Center building at 830 University in Berkeley, consistent with its lease or license with the City once executed, applicable licensing agreements, law and regulations. b. LifeLong will furnish and move into the facility, c. LifeLong will provide the following healthcare services to the target population: 	<i>New project</i>

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
LLMC - Trust Clinic	\$ 880,000.00	<p>Drop-in and scheduled appointments, access to behavioral health services, support for social service’s needs, and access to clothing, food, and other resources. In addition to individual medical and mental health appointments, the clinic will offer various group services. The Lifelong Berkeley Street Medicine Teams will collaborate with clinic staff to coordinate patient care and follow-up. Services rendered must be documented in LifeLongs electronic health record. Services rendered must be documented in LifeLongs electronic health record. Lifelong will provide the following healthcare services to the target population:</p> <p>Primary Care: Full-scope Adult/Internal Medicine; HIV/AIDS Testing and Treatment; Podiatry; Acupuncture</p> <p>Psychosocial Services: Intensive Case Management; Health Coaching; Psychiatry; Counseling; Recovery Services</p>	<i>New project</i>
LLMC - Maudelle Miller Shirek	\$ 61,200.00	<p>Lifelong Medical Care will provide the following supportive services to up to 12 tenants in No Place Like Home (NPLH) units based on tenant need with the goal of maintaining housing stability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * (1) Case management; * (2) Peer support activities; * (3) Mental health care, such as assessment, crisis counseling, individual and group therapy, and peer support groups; * (4) Referrals to substance use services, such as treatment, relapse prevention, and peer support groups; * (5) Support in linking to physical health care, including access to routine and preventive health and dental care, medication management, and wellness services; * (6) Benefits counseling and advocacy, including assistance in accessing SSI/SSP, enrolling in Medi-Cal; and * (7) Basic housing retention skills (such as Unit maintenance and upkeep, cooking, laundry, and money management) <p>LLMC will enroll tenants in HMIS and complete entry, annual and exit assessments.</p>	12

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
LLMC - Case Mgmt	\$ 163,644.00	<p>LifeLong’s Shelter Plus Care program provides outreach, supportive services and housing supports to chronically homeless participants enrolled in the City’s Shelter Plus Care Program.</p> <p>The program will provide tenancy sustaining services to Shelter Plus Care participants. The program will deliver services in compliance with the City of Berkeley Tenancy Supportive Services Standards.</p> <p>The majority of the participants have active mental health and substance use issues, as well as poor physical health. To adequately address these complex issues, services include: 1) assertive outreach, engagement, and relationship building; 2) assistance with basic immediate needs, including food and transportation; 3) stabilization in appropriate, affordable housing with ongoing support services to ensure ongoing tenancy; 4) assistance obtaining stable income, benefits, and health insurance; 5) access to appropriate and timely primary medical and specialty care; and 6) recovery and rehabilitation resources.</p> <p>All clients are identified by the Coordinated Entry System (CES) as having intensive permanent supportive housing service needs. The program will deliver services in compliance with the City of Berkeley Tenancy Supportive Services Standards.</p> <p>Service Delivery Location: 2730 Adeline St Oakland CA 94607 Business Hours: 8am-4:30pm, Monday through Friday</p>	28
LLMC - UA homes	\$ 102,829.00	<p>The program will offer tenancy sustaining services, case management and support services for formerly homeless adults living at UA Homes (73 units) and Erna P. Harris Court (EPHC) (35 units) permanent supportive housing sites in Berkeley. Services are provided by a full-time LifeLong case manager and a part time LCSW who maintain offices at both sites and work collaboratively with a Toolworks case manager. The team provides: outreach to all new and established residents; one-on-one goal-centered case management, housing</p>	46

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
LLMC - UA homes	\$ 102,829.00	stability support (in coordination with property management), groups including community building activities, therapeutic groups and social activities; linkages to resources including mental health, medical care (provided onsite by LifeLong or at a LifeLong clinic), benefits advocacy, transportation and community resources.	46
LSYS - Turning Point	\$ 189,255.00	<p>Larkin Street Youth Services Turning Point is a transitional housing program for unhoused youth ages 18-25 located at 3404 King Street in Berkeley. Larkin Street will provide transitional housing and comprehensive supportive services year-round with 24/7 staffing. Turning Point transitional housing will assist residents with developing the internal and external resources necessary to rapidly move on to independent, stable, affordable permanent housing. Supportive services include intensive case management, mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling, comprehensive job search assistance, educational support and advocacy, housing search and placement, financial literacy training, independent living skills, and client activities both on-site and via field trips. These services are brought together on-site through a team approach to support each resident in achieving his/her/their individual goals. Transitional housing is provided on-site at 3404 King Street, which houses 2 young people in each of 6 bedrooms for a total of 12 youth at any given time. This Transition Living Program is 24-month program.</p> <p>The home is fully furnished including a kitchen and offers food, transportation, internet access, community space, and other amenities.</p>	14
PWC - Rep Payee Services	\$ 32,016.00	The Berkeley Drop In Center (BDIC) offers a safe, welcoming environment for people living with mental health and/or substance use challenges, especially those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Our Financial Service Advocacy(FSA) component provides direct Representative Payee services to members of our community experiencing homelessness, mental health challenges, and/or substance use disorders. Our FSA program includes Money Management skills building, Benefits Counseling and a referral system to link clients to other vital services. Our goal is to provide a financial relationship with our members that will increase their independence and support atrisk members.	3

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
VoL - Sacred Rest	\$ 250,000.00	<p>The Sacred Rest Daytime Drop-In Center is located in the Telegraph neighborhood at 2427 Haste Street. It is open Monday – Friday from 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.</p> <p>The Sacred Rest Drop-In Center (the “Center”) provides unsheltered community members of Berkeley, a safe place to relax, watch TV/Movies, get coffee/beverages, get a healthy snack/meal, use the restroom, wash up and connect with our friendly staff. The Center serves as a hub to connect unsheltered community members with city, county and non-profit service providers. The Center is in a beautiful outdoor setting operating during the day only with no overnight accommodations.</p> <p>The Sacred Rest Daytime Drop-In Center/The Village of Love will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with the North County Housing Resource Center (Alameda County Coordinated Entry System) to connect people to available services and housing resources. • Maintain 1 FTE Housing Navigator (See Attached Housing Navigator Standards). The Housing Navigator will support participants’ housing readiness including accessing below documents and services, as needed. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) I.D, SSN, Birth Certificate (as needed for housing opportunities) 2) Income/benefit supports (SSI, GA, Cal fresh, Medi-Cal) 3) AOD/Recovery related services 4) Workforce development 5) Mental Health Support 6) Legal assistance 7) Primary care services, including LLMC Street Health Team 8) Other, as needed <p>Coordinate care and services with the university’s Homeless Outreach Coordinator and Suitcase Clinic; and work with the university’s Homeless Outreach Coordinator to provide/support intern/volunteer opportunities in</p>	62

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
VoL - Sacred Rest	\$ 250,000.00	<p>partnership with UC-Berkeley department/programs/student organizations.</p> <p>Client Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Track enrollment and progress in the Housing Management Information System (HMIS). o Provide access to computers/tablets to complete income, benefit, and housing applications. o Provide transportation assistance for guests to get to key appointments and to housing placements, including the Rodeway Inn. o Administer a Locker Program. o Administer a mail program. o Provide PPE and hygiene supplies. 	62
WDDC - Bridget House	\$ 118,728.00	<p>The Bridget House Transitional Program provides residential and supportive services for unhoused families in Berkeley, Albany or Emeryville. Bridget House offers community living in a lovely West Berkeley Victorian with 5 bedrooms (14 beds), serving five families with 1-2 children (12 -14 clients) for 6 -24 months. The communal living room, dining, kitchen and outdoor play areas are shared by all residents.</p> <p>The program provides case management, financial literacy, education, employment workshops, parenting classes and links to other specialized needs in the community with warm handoffs. Residents pay 30% of their income with a \$40 per child credit for their private bedroom. Residents are encouraged to set aside funds in a WDDC Savings Account to prepare for permanent housing.</p> <p>Bridget House managers and life skills counselors work closely with each resident to develop a client-centered housing problem solving plan that supports the residents transition to stable permanent housing. In line with HUD Housing First model, the BH Program is focused on assisting residents to move as quickly as possible to permanent housing while connecting them to community-based resources to facilitate personal growth and address challenges that may have led to homelessness. Housing Plans are client led, BH managers and life skills counselors provide encouragement, resources and access to legal or other</p>	25

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
WDDC - Bridget House	\$ 118,728.00	<p>special services to resolve existing debt and to set a path for increased income with job training, education, parenting programs and weekly one-on-one meetings to discuss life skills and conflict resolution tools.</p> <p>Hours of Operation: Clients have full access to the residence. They are asked to be out of the house from 9 am - 4 pm while seeking employment, working, and skill trainings on week days, unless they have non-traditional work hours, are ill, or during school holidays and summer vacation.</p> <p>Bridget House residents are encouraged to utilize Womens Daytime Drop-In Center for hot meals, groceries, hygiene, counseling, or additional services such as monthly Homeless Action Center legal consulting, Lifelong monthly health clinics and other needs.</p>	25
WDDC - Daytime Drop-In	\$ 74,153.00	<p>Women’s Daytime Drop-In Center (WDDC) is a comprehensive service center for women and families who are literally homeless or at-risk of homelessness. The drop-in center is located in a small city-owned house in West Berkeley. City funding helps provide daytime services to over 1,000 unduplicated women and children annually.</p> <p>Among the basic services provided at the Drop-In Center are hospitality, mail and message service, hygiene and personal supplies, information and referral. Food and supplies are available at the service window 9 am - 2 pm Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Housing Case Management Staff are onsite 8 am - 4 pm Monday - Friday to provide in-person services, and on the phone. Case Management is by appointment, except in cases of emergency. Family Housing Assessments for North County families are scheduled and by phone or in person.</p> <p>Families utilize WDDC as the North County Housing Resource Center. They receive an intake, housing problem solving sessions, are assisted with obtaining essential documentation, placed on the crisis and/or housing queue, provided housing navigation and matching to subsidized housing or emergency shelter when available. Clients experiencing domestic or gender-based violence can</p>	1,644

Homeless Program Descriptions

Program	Program Budget	Program Description	Clients Served
<p>WDDC - Daytime Drop- In</p>	<p>\$ 74,153.00</p>	<p>receive counseling, case management and referrals to DV shelters in Alameda, Hayward or other places when available. Legal consultation services are provided monthly or bi-monthly by Bay Area Legal Aid and Homeless Action Center.</p> <p>WDDIC will offer hotel stays using CSBG funds (\$26,000) for unhoused families on nights when the City of Berkeley’s inclement weather shelter for unhoused adults is activated. On activation nights WDDC can offer up to five families a one night stay at a local hotel. The inclement weather shelter is activated on nights when the weather is forecasted to be 45 degrees or below and/or 50% or greater chance of rain. Funds can also be used to offer emergency short-term hotel stay for unhoused families when City of Berkeley’s family emergency shelter is at maximum capacity. These funds must be expended by April 30, 2025. WDDIC must capture demographic data from the CSBG required data elements.</p>	<p>1,644</p>
<p>WDDC - Housing Retention</p>	<p>\$ 100,190.00</p>	<p>WDDC is assigned 30 Tenancy Sustaining (Shelter Plus Care) clients who are in subsidized housing in the Berkeley or Oakland area. Two WDDC staff are responsible for monthly or twice monthly check-in calls and in person visits to determine if the client is in good health, is current on rent and other bills and if they have identified any other needs that the case manager can provide resources or referrals to resolve. WDDC Program Manager and Shelter Plus Care staff meet twice per month to discuss issues and problem solve. The value of this program is that continuing support greatly increases the likelihood that these formerly homeless clients can maintain their housing.</p> <p>Tenancy Sustaining (Shelter Plus Care) clients can rely on regular contact from WDDC and also benefit from the opportunity to engage in the free counseling, free food and other resources that are available at WDDC Monday - Friday.</p> <p>WDDC Shelter Plus Case Managers assist newly assigned clients to find and acquire housing and assist current clients when they have disputes or misunderstandings with landlords, and assist current clients when moving is necessary. WDDC offers support and coordination with mental health providers, payee services, recovery programs, credit counseling, social network development.</p>	<p>35</p>

Homeless Program Descriptions

Appendix A

Funding and Investments

Background

The system modeling conducted for the Home Together 2026 Community Plan estimated the amount and cost of homelessness response system inventory needed to fully meet the needs of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness in Alameda County by 2026. Over five years, the Plan shows a need for a cumulative \$2.5 billion in investments to support homelessness system operations.¹ This translates to a growth in annual operational funding that supports programs and services from just over \$270M in Year 1 (FY21–22) to approximately \$730M by Year 5 (FY25–26).

The funding investments tracked as part of the Year 3 Home Together progress update include data collected from Alameda County and cities about funding awarded or received in FY23–24 that was allocated for programs, services, operations and inventory within the homelessness response system.

¹ This estimate is for operations only and does not account for development/ capital costs or other programs and services not included in the Home Together System Modeling.

Table A-1 | **FY23–24 (Year 3) Funding, by Recipient**

Recipient	Total Reported Funding	Percent of Total Reported Funding
Alameda County^a	\$219,650,030	50.4%
Alameda	\$1,395,182	0.3%
Albany	\$626,136	0.1%
Berkeley	\$30,513,428	7.0%
Dublin	\$229,051	0.1%
Emeryville	\$293,830	0.1%
Fremont	\$4,448,649	1.0%
Hayward	\$3,062,538	0.7%
Livermore	\$1,344,814	0.3%
Newark	\$96,375	0.0%
Oakland^b	\$150,580,257	34.6%
Piedmont	\$89,091	0.0%
Pleasanton	\$244,720	0.1%
San Leandro	\$10,296,526	2.4%
Union City	\$253,935	0.1%
Other^c	\$12,688,968	2.9%
TOTAL	\$435,813,530	100%

a) Some funding allocated to Alameda County, such as the State Homeless Housing, Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) grant, is sub-contracted (in part) to cities throughout Alameda County. Data in Figure A-1 includes funding as allocated to the original recipient (and does not indicate how funds may have later been sub-allocated).

b) In FY22–23 funding reported as awarded to/invested by the City of Oakland comprised just 11% of total system funding, compared to 35% in FY23–24. Much of this increase in funding can be attributed to improved availability and incorporation of funding data from the City of Oakland.

c) “Other” refers to known funding from a Federal or State source that goes directly to a provider, developer, or Public Housing Authority.

Efforts to ensure data quality are ongoing. While the many lessons learned since the launch of the Home Together 2026 Community Plan have been applied to improve the quality of annual data collection and reporting, variance in data quality is always a factor that can impact findings. Where possible, this report notes instances where data quality may be a factor impacting reported findings.

Year 3 Homelessness Response System Funding by Recipient and Source

Table A-1 shows total funding used for homelessness response related activities received by Alameda County and local jurisdictions in FY23-24 (Year 3).

Figure A-1 shows locally generated funding that was allocated towards homeless programs, services, and inventory in Year 3, by jurisdiction that invested the funding. Locally generated funds include county or city general funds, including funding generated from sources such as local tax measures, etc.

As Figure A-2 illustrates, more than half of homelessness response system funding received in Year 3 originated from the State of California, 22% was awarded from the Federal government and more than 23% of funding came from locally generated revenue. This breakdown of funding by originating source shows notable increases in state (+32%) and local funding (+41%) over the last year and a slight decrease in federal funds (-3%).

Figure A-1 | Year 3 (FY23-24) Funding from Local Sources, by Jurisdiction

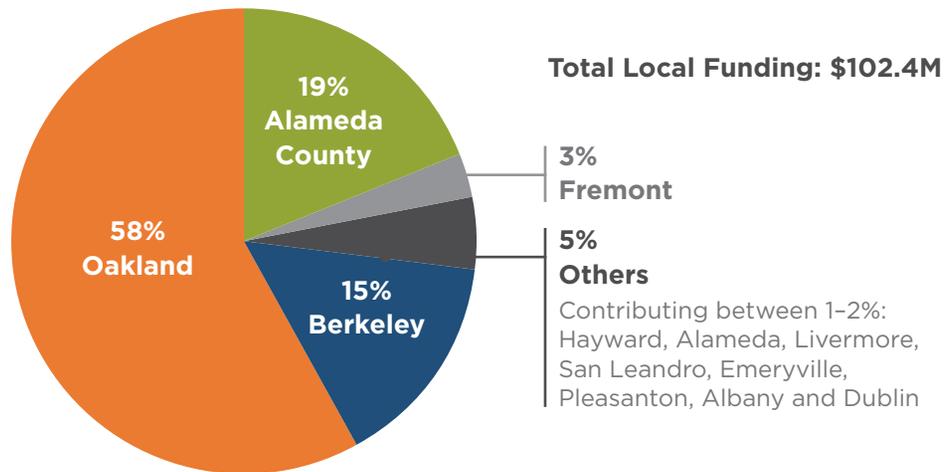


Figure A-2 | Year 3 (FY23-24) Funding by Originating Source

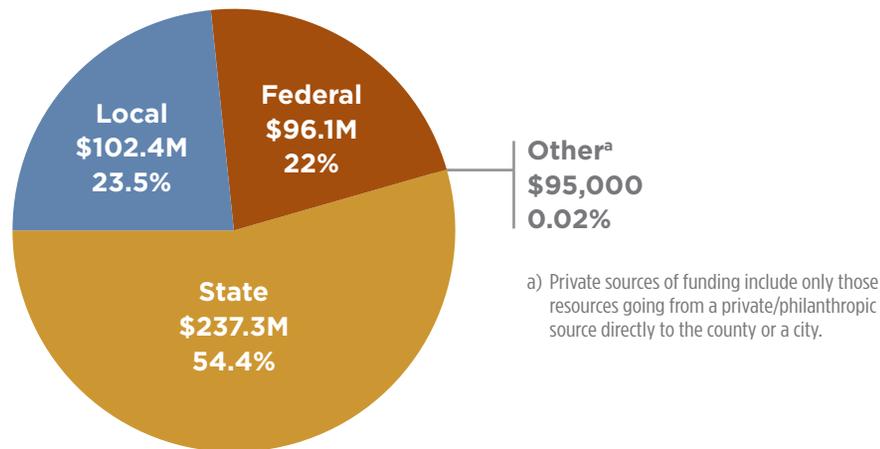


Table A-2 | Funding by Source, Years 1, 2 and 3

	State Funding	Federal Funding	Local Funding	Total System Funding Received
YEAR 1	\$368.6M (64.0%)	\$118.6M (20.6%)	\$86.2M (14.9%)	\$576.3M
YEAR 2	\$179.2M (51.2%)	\$98M (28.0%)	\$72.5M (20.7%)	\$349.8M
YEAR 3	\$237.3M (54.4%)	\$96.1M (22.0%)	\$102.4M (23.5%)	\$435.8M

Home Together Funding, Years 1, 2 and 3

Table A-3 shows funding received in Year 3 compared to Years 1 and 2 for programmatic activities included in the Home Together system modeling.² The table also indicates the percent of the Home Together target achieved in Year 3, the funding gap that exists between actual investments and the investment target, and the proportion of funding for each inventory type that is non-renewable (one-time funding).

Figure A-6 shows, for Year 3, the breakdown of total system funding for the operation of housing and shelter programs and services by program type. Figure A-7 shows funding for these program areas in Years 1 through 3.

² Data in the table does not include capital funding or funding for other programs such as homelessness prevention and street outreach that were not included in the Home Together system modeling.



Table A-3 | Investments in Program Operations Relative to Projected Need, Year 3 compared to Years 1 and 2

Inventory Type	Year 1 Actual Investments ^a	Year 2 Actual Investments	Year 3 Actual Investments	Year 3 Estimated Resources Needed	% of Investment Target Achieved in Year 3	Year 3 Funding Gap (Actual-Target)	Year 3 Amount and % of One-time Funding (non-renewable)	
Housing Problem Solving/ Rapid Resolution	\$3.4M	\$5.2M	\$5.9M	\$3.5M	168.6%	+ \$2.4M	\$3.5M	59%
Crisis Response Beds (shelter/interim)	\$80.7M	\$93.2M	\$151.3M ^a	\$103.6M	146%	+ 47.7M	\$106.1M	70%
Transitional Housing for Youth	N/A	\$2.1M	\$916,407	\$5.3M	17.3%	- \$4.4M	N/A	N/A
Rapid Re-Housing	\$20M	\$8.6M	\$13.7M	\$36.8M	37.2%	- \$23.1M	\$3.8M	28%
Supportive Housing (PSH)	\$121M	\$122.5M	\$116.3M	\$195.9M	59.3%	- \$79.6M	\$29.5M	25%
Dedicated Affordable Housing	\$24.9M	N/A	\$520,350	\$117M	0.4%	- \$116.5M	N/A	N/A
Shallow Subsidies	\$3.1M	\$2.6M	\$418,617	\$31.9M	1.3%	- \$31.5M	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$253.1M	\$234.3M	\$289.1M	\$494M	58.5%	- \$204.9M	\$143M	49%

a) Note that the \$151.3M in funding investments for Crisis Response includes more than \$60M from the Behavioral Health Bridge Housing award to Alameda County, which will be spent over four years.

Figure A-3 | Year 3 (FY23-24) Home Together Funding: Total Investments by Program Type



Figure A-4 | Nonrecurring vs. Recurring/Renewable Funds for Key System Programs, Year 3

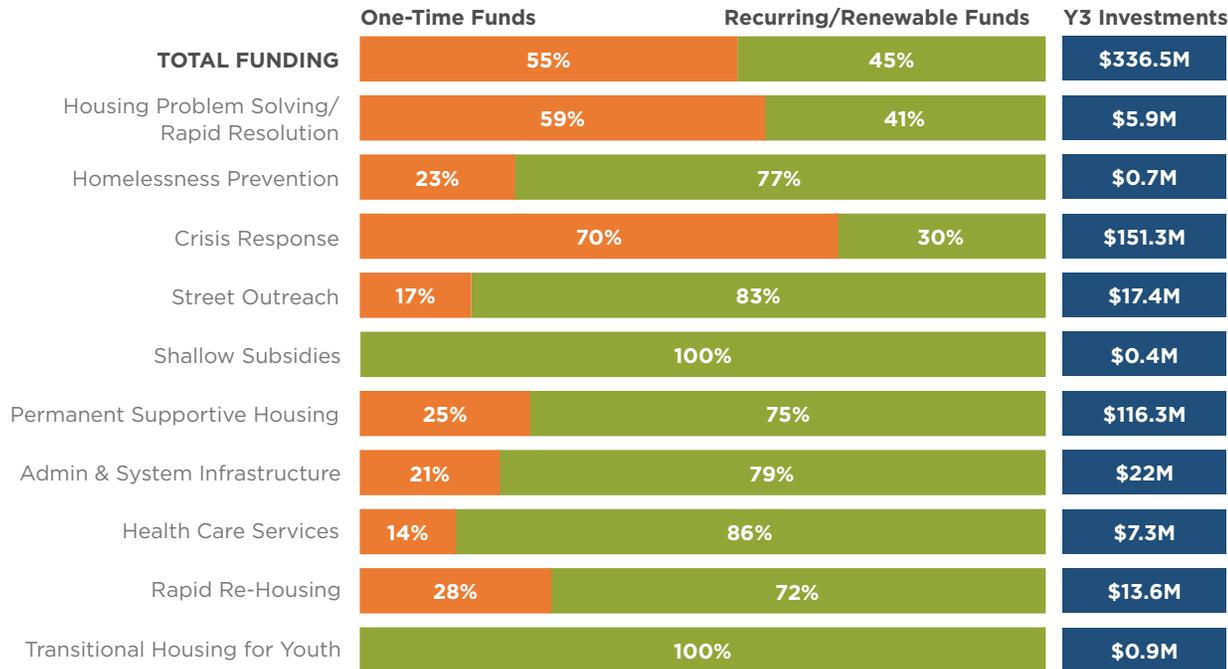


Figure A-5 | Nonrecurring and Recurring/Renewable Funding by Source, Year 3

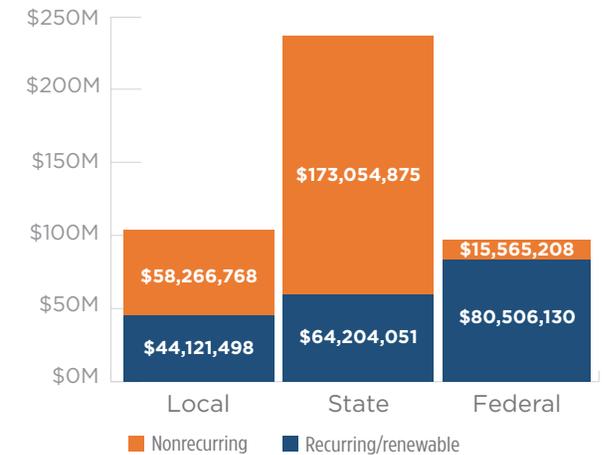




Figure A-6 | Year 3 (FY23-24) Total Housing and Shelter Program Investments (\$289.1M)

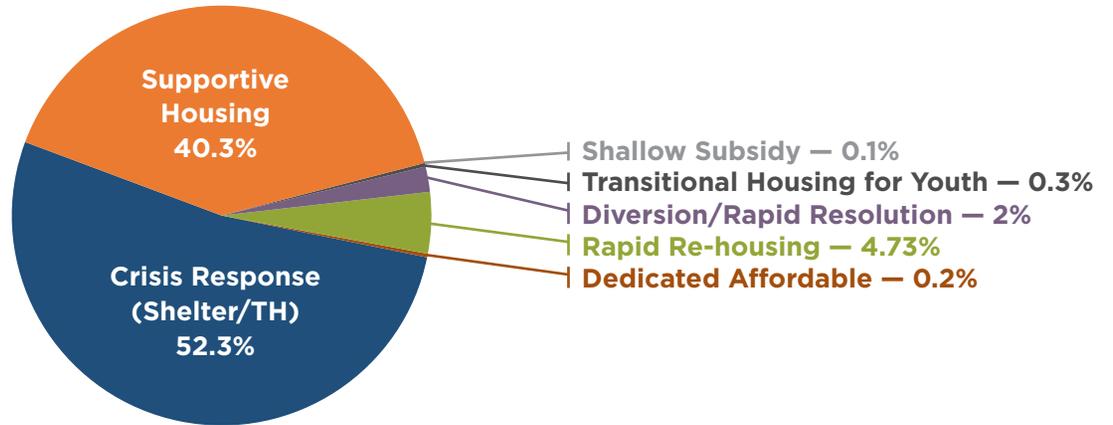
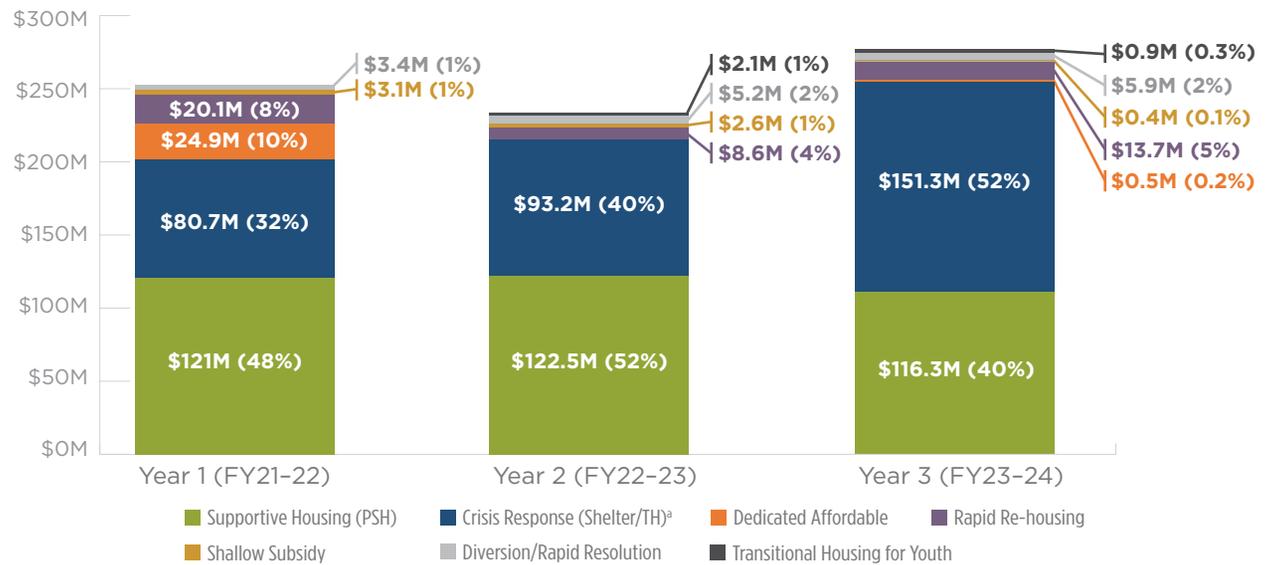


Figure A-7 | Housing and Shelter Program Investments, Years 1, 2 and 3



a) Note that the \$103.6M in Crisis Response funding in FY23-24 includes more than \$60M from the Behavioral Health Bridge Housing award to Alameda County, which will be spent over four years.

Capital and Other Program Investments

Data in Table A-4 highlights funding awarded or invested in programs not included in the Home Together 2026 system modeling. These include some service programs such as prevention and street outreach, as well as capital investments to develop new shelter and permanent housing inventory.

As Table A-4 and Figure A-8 show, total capital investments reported in Year 3 were significantly higher than what was allocated in Year 2, mostly due to increased investments for Supportive Housing. However, this increase was much lower than Year 1 investments and significantly short of the amount needed to substantially grow the inventory. Almost no capital/development funds were reported for dedicated affordable housing, despite the importance placed on this resource type in the Home Together Plan.

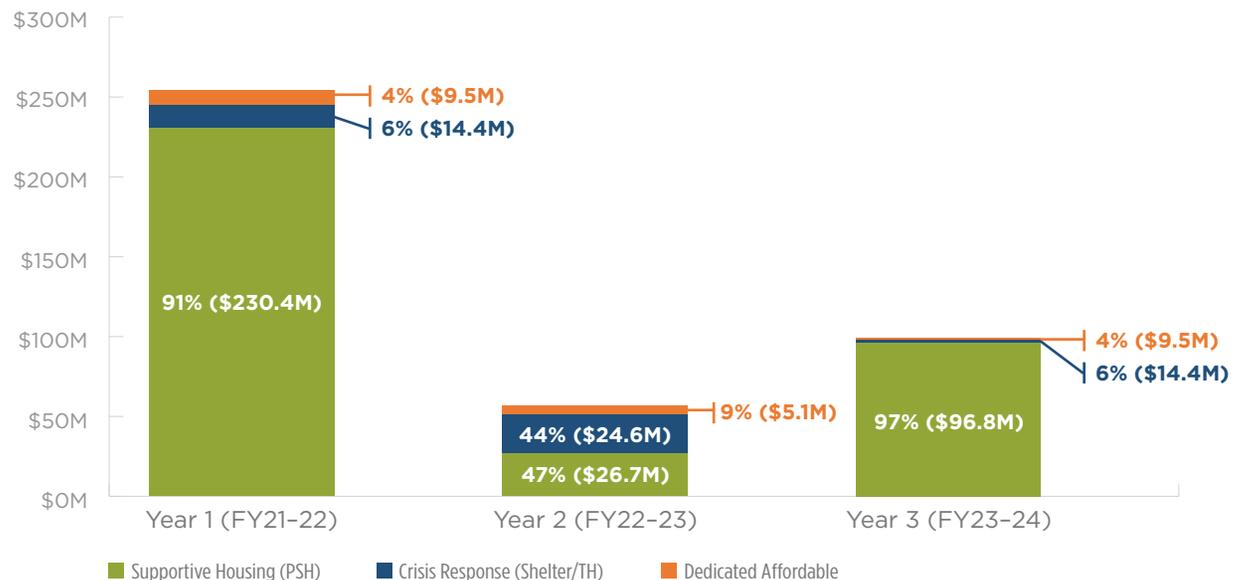
Funding for the operation of street outreach programs increased in Year 3 compared to Year 2, while funding awarded/allocated towards homelessness prevention decreased during this time.

Table A-4 | Capital and Other Program Investments, Years 1, 2 and 3^a

Program Types	Year 1 (FY21-22) Investments ^a	Year 2 (FY22-23) Investments	Year 3 (FY23-24) Investments	Year 2-3 Difference
Capital Investments				
Crisis Response	\$14.4M	\$24.6M	\$2.4M	- \$22.2M
Dedicated Affordable	\$9.5M	\$5.1M	\$0.1M	- \$5.0M
Supportive Housing	\$230.4M	\$26.7M	\$96.8M	+ \$70.2M
Total	\$254.2M	\$56.4M	\$99.3M	+ \$43.0M
Other Programs				
Homelessness Prevention	\$7.9M	\$5.3M	\$0.7M	- \$4.6M
Street Outreach	\$14.6M	\$11.4M	\$17.4M	+ \$6.0M
Admin/Sys Infrastructure	\$27.3M	\$17.1M	\$22.0M	+ \$4.8M
Health Care Services	\$0.0M	\$9.8M	\$7.3M	- \$2.5M
Total	\$68.8M	\$43.6M	\$47.4M	+ \$3.8M

a) Prevention funding tracked as part of the Home Together Plan implementation only includes investments targeted towards people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Therefore, funding for broader sources of emergency rental assistance or legal support for general low income populations at risk of eviction are not included in the estimates of eviction prevention and emergency rental assistance presented in this report.

Figure A-8 | Capital Investments, Years 1, 2 and 3



Funding Investments, by Jurisdiction

Table A-5 shows the top 3 program activities that Year 3 funding was allocated towards in each jurisdiction. The top funded activity for more than half of the jurisdictions is the operation of emergency shelter and transitional housing. Street outreach is also one of the top 3 funded activities among more than half of the jurisdictions.

Table A-5 | Year 3 (FY23–24) Activities Funded by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Total Allocations	Top 3 Funded Activities	Investment
City of Alameda	\$1.4M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$1.4M
City of Albany	\$0.6M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$0.3M
		Street Outreach	\$0.2M
		Rapid Re-Housing Rental Assistance	\$0.2M
City of Berkeley	\$30.5M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$12.0M
		PSH Rental Assistance (Tenant-Based)	\$5.8M
		Street Outreach	\$4.8M
City of Dublin	\$0.2M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$0.2M
		Health Care Services	\$0.03M
City of Emeryville	\$0.3M	Street Outreach	\$0.1M
		Rapid Re-Housing Rental Assistance	\$0.1M
		Rapid Re-Housing Services	\$0.03M
City of Fremont	\$4.4M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$2.2M
		Street Outreach	\$1.6M
		Homelessness Prevention	\$0.3M
City of Hayward	\$3.1M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$3.0M
		Prevention	\$0.1M
City of Livermore	\$1.3M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$0.4M
		Street Outreach	\$0.3M
		Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) Development	\$0.3M
City of Newark	\$0.1M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$0.1M
City of Oakland	\$151.0M	PSH Development	\$86.3M
		Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$38.7M
		PSH Operations (Project-Based)	\$16.2M
City of Piedmont	\$0.1M	Dedicated Affordable Housing — Dev.	\$0.1M
City of Pleasanton	\$0.2M	Street Outreach	\$0.1M
		PSH Operations (Project-Based)	\$0.06M
		Rapid Re-Housing Services	\$0.04M
City of San Leandro	\$10.3M	PSH Development	\$8.1M
		PSH Operations (Project-Based)	\$1.3M
		Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$0.3M
City of Union City	\$0.3M	Street Outreach	\$0.3M
Alameda County	\$219.3M	Crisis Response (Shelter/TH) — Ops & Svcs	\$92.7M
		PSH Rental Assistance (Tenant-Based)	\$43.7M
		PSH Services	\$23.3M
Other (Provider/ Developer/Public Housing Authority)	\$12.7M	PSH Rental Assistance (Tenant-Based)	\$4.4M
		PSH Services	\$3.9M
		Street Outreach	\$2.7M
TOTAL	\$435.8M		

List of Year 3 Funding Sources

The following is a list of sources for the funding awards reported in Year 3 of the Home Together Progress Update. Funding sources were reported along with funding award and investment data from Alameda County and cities. Sources listed in **bold** are new funding sources (not included as funding sources in Year 2/FY22-23).

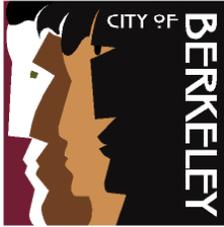
1. AB109
2. Affordable Housing Fund — City of Fremont
3. **Affordable Housing Investment Fund (AHIF)**
4. Alameda County Social Services Agency (SSA) — Housing Fast Support Network (HFSN)
5. American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
6. **Behavioral Health Bridge Housing (BHBH)**
7. Boomerang
8. CalAIM (Medi-Cal)
9. CalWORKs Housing Support Program (HSP)
10. **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**
11. **City of Fremont Social Service Grant**
12. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
13. Emergency Solutions Grant — COVID (ESG CV)
14. Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
15. Encampment Resolution Fund (ERF)
16. Family Homelessness Challenge Grant
17. General Fund — Alameda County
18. General Fund — City of Alameda
19. General Fund — City of Albany
20. General Fund — City of Emeryville
21. General Fund — City of Fremont
22. General Fund — City of Hayward
23. General Fund — City of Livermore
24. General Fund — City of Oakland
25. General Fund — City of Piedmont
26. General Fund — City of Pleasanton
27. General Fund — City of San Leandro
28. Alameda County General Fund — Tobacco Master Settlement Fund (TMSF)
29. Health Resources & Services Administration
30. HOME Investment Partnerships Program
31. **Homekey**
32. Homeless Housing, Assistance & Prevention (HHAP)
33. Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP)
34. Housing and Homelessness Incentive Program (HHIP)
35. **Housing and Urban Development Economic Development Initiative (HUD EDI-SP)**
36. Housing in Lieu — City of Livermore
37. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
38. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program Income (HOPWA PI)
39. HUD — Continuum of Care (CoC)
40. **HUD CoC Unsheltered Award**
41. **Human Services Facility Fee — City of Livermore**
42. **Infill Infrastructure Grant (IIG) Local Housing Trust Fund (LHTF) — City of Oakland**
43. **Jobs/Housing Impact Fund (JHIF) — City of Oakland**
44. Low Income Housing Fund — City of Pleasanton
45. **Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund (LMIHAF) — City of Oakland**
46. Measure A — Alameda County
47. Measure P — City of Berkeley
48. Measure Q — City of Oakland
49. **Measure U — City of Oakland**
50. Medical Administrative Activities (MAA)
51. Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG)
52. Mental Health Services Act (MHSA)
53. Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) — Innovations Funding (INN)
54. Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) — Capital Facilities and Technological Needs (CFTN)
55. Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) — American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
56. Oakland Path Rehousing Initiative/ Sponsor-Based Housing Assistance Program (OPRI/SBHAP)
57. **Providing Access and Transforming Health — Capacity and Infrastructure Transition, Expansion and Development (PATH CITED)**
58. **Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) — City of Oakland**
59. Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) — City of Alameda
60. Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) — City of Fremont
61. Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) — City of Hayward
62. Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) — City of Livermore
63. Private Donation
64. **Realignment Housing Program (RHP)**
65. Social Opportunity Endowment
66. **Substance Abuse Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA)/Grants for the Benefit of Homeless Individuals (GBHI)**
67. Substance Abuse Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA)/Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)
68. **Tipping Point Foundation**

Table A-6 | Year 3 Home Together Funding Category Definitions

Category	Category Type	Definition
Funding Type	Federal	Funding that is allocated directly from the federal government to an Alameda County recipient (county or city agency).
	State	Funding that is allocated from the State of California to an Alameda County recipient (county or city agency). Federal funding that passes through the State (e.g., State ESG) are classified here as a state source.
	Local	Revenue that is generated and appropriated at the county or city level.
	Other	Private or philanthropic funding.
Total Funding	N/A	The total amount of funding going to a particular program activity.
Program Activity	Administrative Activities	Funding retained by a recipient or passed through to a subrecipient to support grant/program administration expenses.
	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) — Development	Funding to support acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of a building to be used for emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), safe haven (SH), or other crisis response programs.
	Crisis Response (ES, TH, SH) — Operations & Services	Funding to cover operations, case management, and support services for emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), safe haven (SH), or other crisis response programs. Operations includes expenses such as leases, maintenance, repairs, insurance, utilities, cleaning, security, food, furnishings, equipment, and supplies.
	Dedicated Affordable Housing (DAH) — Development	Funding to support acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of a building to be used as DAH.
	Dedicated Affordable Housing (DAH) — Rental Assistance	Funding to cover rental assistance for households in scattered-site DAH programs.
	Diversion/Rapid Resolution	Funding to support shelter diversion and rapid resolution at the front-door of the homelessness response system.
	Health Care Services	Funding for direct health care services provided to populations experiencing homelessness.
	Homelessness Prevention	Funding for emergency rental assistance/arrears, emergency utility assistance/arrears, landlord-tenant mediation, and/or legal assistance to help households avoid eviction, as well as funding dedicated for additional targeted homelessness prevention activities.
	PSH — Development	Funding to support acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of a building to be used as PSH.
	PSH — Operations (Project-Based)	Funding to cover operations in buildings used for PSH. Operations includes expenses such as leases, maintenance, repairs, insurance, utilities, cleaning, security, food, furnishings, equipment, and supplies.
	PSH — Rental Assistance (Tenant-Based)	Funding to cover rental assistance for households in scattered site PSH programs.
PSH — Services	Funding to cover case management and stabilization services for households in PSH programs.	

Table A-6 | Year 3 Home Together Funding Category Definitions, Continued

Category	Category Type	Definition
Program Activity	RRH — Rental Assistance	Funding to cover security deposit and rental assistance for households in rapid re-housing.
	RRH — Services	Funding to cover case management and stabilization services for households in rapid re-housing.
	Shallow Subsidy	Funding to cover shallow rental subsidies, providing a partial rent payment on behalf of an eligible tenant to reduce the household’s rent burden and increase their available income.
	Street Outreach	Funding to provide street outreach, street health, supportive services and case management/housing navigation support for clients in unsheltered locations.
	System Infrastructure	Funding that supports system operations, including (but not limited to) development of new IT systems or improvements to existing systems, staff to support system administration (e.g., CoC board staffing, Coordinated Entry Staffing, HMIS Administrator staffing), stipends for people with lived experience, provider training or capacity building support, etc.
	Transitional Housing for Youth	Temporary housing and appropriate supportive services geared toward transition age youth to facilitate movement to permanent housing.
	To Be Allocated	Program activities to be supported by the funding are not yet determined.
One-Time or Recurring/ Renewable	One-Time	A one-time appropriation or grant not expected to be funded in future years. The funding may have a multi-year expenditure or draw-down period, but would still be considered one-time if it’s not anticipated to be funded again or eligible for renewal in future years.
	Recurring/Renewable	Funding that is expected to continue (be eligible for renewal) in future years (i.e., once appropriated, it is assumed to be part of the baseline budget in future years).
Existing or New Inventory	Existing Inventory	Funding that supports existing units or subsidy slots, such that the inventory remains at a steady state. The inventory may serve new people over time (due to turnover of slots), but the funding does not provide new inventory.
	New Inventory	Funding that supports the creation of new/additional units or subsidy slots.
	Baseline + Some New	Some amount of funding is used to support existing inventory, but a portion is used to expand inventory. This will typically be the case when a funding source increases substantially from one year to the next (i.e., beyond inflation adjustments designed to cover rent increases for the current inventory).



Health Housing and
Community Services Department
Housing & Community Services Division

MEMORANDUM

To: Housing Advisory Commission

From: Joshua Oehler, Community Services Specialist III, Housing and Community Services

Date: February 21, 2023

Subject: **Annual Action Plan (AAP) PY 2021 (FY22), Draft Amendment #1 – HOME-ARP**

RECOMMENDATION

Staff is requesting the Housing Advisory Commission support the staff recommendation that Council approve a substantial amendment to the PY2021 (FY22) Annual Action Plan that describes its plans to expend the one-time allocation of \$2,735,696 of the HOME Investment Partnerships Program – American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) funds.

CURRENT SITUATION

On September 20, 2021, the City of Berkeley was awarded \$2,735,696 in HOME-ARP funds as part of HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) allocation for PY 2021. The City executed the grant agreement to accept these funds through Council's resolution 70,141 N.S. on December 14, 2021.

Prior to expending these HOME-ARP funds, HUD requires the City submit a HOME-ARP allocation plan to HUD as a substantial amendment to its PY2021 (FY22) annual action plan, and do so on or before March 31, 2023. Failure to submit a HOME-ARP allocation plan on or before the final submission deadline of March 31, 2023, will result in the automatic loss of their HOME-ARP allocation.

Staff recommends that the City allocate up to the allowable 15% (\$410,354) of the HOME-ARP funds for administration and planning, up to the allowable 5% (\$136,785) for nonprofit capacity building, and the remaining 80% (\$2,188,557) to supportive services for the qualifying populations.

Supportive services are defined as a) services listed in section 401(29) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act ("McKinney-Vento Supportive Services")¹

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(42 U.S.C. 11360(29)); b) homelessness prevention services and c) housing counseling services.

HUD's acceptance of the City's Plan is not dependent on which supportive services the City will fund, nor which entity will deliver the services. At this time, the City continues to identify the best distribution of funds for these services. Council will have final authority on the distribution method once identified.

BACKGROUND

Consistent with the requirements in HUD implementing Notice: CPD-21-10, "Requirements for the Use of Funds in the HOME-American Rescue Plan Program", staff conducted a thorough public consultation process, including releasing a survey, conducting individual meetings, and presenting at group meetings with City agencies and community partners serving the qualifying populations. The purpose of these consultations was to fulfill the allocation plan's requirements to gather input on the unmet needs and the gaps in services for the following qualifying populations defined in the HUD HOME-ARP notice:

- Homeless, as defined in section 103(a) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.11302(a)) ("McKinney-Vento");
- At risk of homelessness, as defined in section 401 of McKinney-Vento;
- Fleeing, or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking;
- Part of other populations where providing supportive services or assistance would prevent a family's homelessness or would serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability; or
- Veterans and families that include a veteran family member that meet the criteria in one of the above.

After the consultation process, the City finalized its evaluation of the information it gathered and combined it with data describing the qualifying populations, their unmet needs and gaps in services to understand the priority needs of the qualifying populations and the eligible activities allowed in the HOME-ARP program that may best serve these needs.

The eligible activities for use of HOME-ARP funds are listed below:

- Production or Preservation of Affordable Rental Housing
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
- Supportive Services
- Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelter

After careful analysis the City decided that the best use of the funds would be in the delivery of supportive services.

The City, in its further review of the best way to distribute the funds will be mindful of an additional requirement in the use of HOME-ARP funds, which is that all qualifying populations must be eligible and have access to the HOME-ARP program. Section IV of the Notice states that “ARP requires that funds be used to primarily benefit individuals and families in the following specified ‘qualifying populations’. Any individual or family who meets the criteria for these populations is eligible to receive assistance or services funded through HOME-ARP without meeting additional criteria. If the Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) will fund only one HOME-ARP project, a PJ is not permitted to impose a limitation on the project. By imposing a limitation in its one HOME-ARP project, the PJ effectively excludes qualifying populations from its HOME-ARP program in violation of the ARP and Notice. This will lead to HUD disapproval of the PJ’s plan as inconsistent with the purposes of ARP.”

Attachments:

- *HOME-ARP Allocation Plan (Annual Action Plan (AAP) PY 2021 (FY22), Draft Amendment #1 – HOME-ARP)*

City of Berkeley HOME-ARP Allocation Plan DRAFT

Guidance

- To receive its HOME-ARP allocation, a Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) must:
 - Engage in consultation with at least the required organizations;
 - Provide for public participation including a 15-day public comment period and one public hearing, at a minimum; and,
 - Develop a plan that meets the requirements in the HOME-ARP Notice.
- To submit: a PJ must upload a Microsoft Word or PDF version of the plan into the Federal Integrated Disbursement Information System (IDIS) as an attachment next to the “HOME-ARP allocation plan” option on either the AD-26 screen (for PJs whose FY 2021 annual action plan is a Year 2-5 annual action plan) or the AD-25 screen (for PJs whose FY 2021 annual action plan is a Year 1 annual action plan that is part of the 2021 consolidated plan).
- PJs must also submit an SF-424, SF-424B, and SF-424D, and the following certifications as an attachment on either the AD-26 or AD-25 screen, as applicable:
 - Affirmatively Further Fair Housing;
 - Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan;
 - Anti-Lobbying;
 - Authority of Jurisdiction;
 - Section 3; and,
 - HOME-ARP specific certification.

Participating Jurisdiction: City of Berkeley
Consultation

Date: March 31, 2023

In accordance with Section V.A of the Notice (page 13), before developing its HOME-ARP allocation plan, at a minimum, a PJ must consult with:

- *CoC(s) serving the jurisdiction’s geographic area,*
- *homeless service providers,*
- *domestic violence service providers,*
- *veterans’ groups,*
- *public housing agencies (PHAs),*
- *public agencies that address the needs of the qualifying populations, and*
- *public or private organizations that address fair housing, civil rights, and the needs of persons with disabilities.*

Describe the consultation process including methods used and dates of consultation:

The City sent an online survey to agencies and service providers whose clientele include the HOME-ARP qualifying populations to identify unmet needs and gaps in housing or service delivery systems, and to determine the HOME-ARP eligible activities currently taking place within the City to identify potential areas of collaboration. The survey used a template that is Section 508 and WCAG2 compliant, for accessibility. It allowed for agencies and survey providers to upload data that would help the City better understand the needs and gaps in services of the qualifying populations and provided contact information for the City to provide additional feedback. The survey was emailed to 44 agencies and service providers on January 18, 2023 and the collection period ended on January 25, 2023. Fourteen responses were received from agencies serving all four qualifying populations, including 8 respondents serving Veterans.

The City gained a greater understanding of the unmet needs and gaps in services, with respect to the qualifying populations, by meeting with individuals from agencies and service providers. These meetings were about 30 minutes in length each and occurred between February 1st and February 17th.

Finally, the City presented on the HOME-ARP program, its requirements, and opportunities, during the February 17th monthly meeting facilitated by the City, that is open to all providers of services to people experiencing homelessness.

List the organizations consulted:

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Everyone HOME	CoC Serving Berkeley QP1	Meeting (2/9/23)	There is a need for supportive services to help unhoused people meet their essential needs and for more peer-led programs
Downtown Streets Team- agency not regularly involved in CoC	Homeless Services Provider serving QP1	Meeting Request (1/27/23)	No Response
Suitcase Clinic- agency not regularly involved in CoC	Homeless Services Provider serving QP1	Meeting Request (1/27/23)	No Response
Dorothy Day House - agency not regularly involved in CoC	Homeless Services Provider serving QP1	Presentation to homeless services provider meeting (2/17/23)	No Response

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
UC Berkeley – Homeless Services	Homeless Services Provider serving QP1 not involved in CoC	Meeting (2/17/23)	There is a need for flexible and low barrier short-term motel stays and liaison services between landlords and eligible program participants
Bay Area Community Services	Homeless Services Provider Serves QP1, QP2, QP3 and QP4	Meeting (2/17/23) and Survey	There is a need for specialists and resources to address hoarding to keep people housed
Abode Services	Homeless Services Provider. Serves QP1, QP2, QP4, and Veterans	Survey	Qualifying populations need more affordable housing, income stability, housing search, health/mental health resources
Berkeley Food and Housing Project	Homeless Services Provider. Serves QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 and Veterans	Survey	Qualifying populations need supportive services to prevent, gain, and retain housing as well as housing opportunities.
Satellite Affordable Housing Associates	Homeless Services Provider. Serves QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4 and Veterans	Survey	Qualifying populations need quality, affordable homes and services
Family Violence Law Center*	Domestic Violence Service Provider serving QP3	Survey	No Response
Women’s Daytime Drop-in Center	Domestic Violence Service Provider. Serves QP1, QP2, QP3, and QP4.	Meeting (2/1/23) and Survey	Priority needs are domestic violence shelter, rental assistance for QP1 & QP3, shelter staffing, and mental health staffing.
Berkeley Housing Authority	Public housing agency (PHA) serving QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4, and Veterans	Meeting (2/6/23) and Survey	Mainstream voucher holders, particularly seniors and veterans, need supportive services
Berkeley Police Department	Public agency that addresses the needs of qualifying populations. QP1, QP2, QP3, and QP4	Meeting (11/10/21) and Survey	There is inadequate housing in the area that can effectively shelter victims of human trafficking in Berkeley. It is not uncommon for a victim of domestic violence to have to wait two or three

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
			<p>days for a bed at a safe shelter, once they have requested it.</p> <p>When victims of domestic violence are housed in a safe shelter, they can be without essential household and hygiene items, and little to no financial resources to acquire these items.</p>
Berkeley Fire Department	Public agency that addresses the needs of qualifying populations. QP1, QP2, QP3, and QP4	Survey	No Response
City of Berkeley Mental Health Division*	Public agency that addresses the needs of qualifying populations. QP1, QP2, QP3, and QP4	Survey	No Response
City of Berkeley - Neighborhood Services - Homeless Response Team*	Public agency that addresses the needs of qualifying populations. QP1, QP2, and QP3	Meeting (1/26/23)	Support for the unsheltered that leverages State encampment resolution funds should be a priority
City of Berkeley – Aging Services Division*	Public agency that addresses the needs of qualifying populations. QP3 and QP4	Survey	Qualifying population needs are: food, housing, socialization, long-term case management. The gaps in services are: Housing navigation, caregiving assistance, resources for severe mental health illness and substance abuse.
City of Berkeley Library Social Worker	Public agency that addresses the needs of qualifying populations. QP1, QP2, QP3 and QP4	Survey	Qualifying populations need more shelter and housing resources followed by benefits and employment

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
City of Berkeley – Public Health Division	Public agency that addresses the needs of qualifying populations. QP1, QP2, QP3 and QP4	Survey	No Response
Eviction Defense Center	Private organization that addresses civil rights and fair housing. Serves QP2, QP4, and Veterans.	Survey	Qualifying populations need rental assistance, financial assistance for housing stability related items, and assistance applying for affordable housing.
The Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity (ECHO Housing)	Private organizations that address civil rights and fair housing. Serves QP2 and QP4.	Meeting (2/1/23)	There will be an explosion of need for rental assistance, legal services, and housing counseling when the eviction moratorium ends
Center for Independent Living	Private organization that addresses the needs of persons with disabilities. Serve QP1, QP2, QP3, QP4, and Veterans	Meeting (2/6/23) and Survey	Flexible funding for low-cost accessibility tools like commode chairs and threshold ramps are critical for ensuring people with disabilities can access and remain in shelter and housing
Through the Looking Glass	Private organization that addresses the needs of persons with disabilities and low-income families. Serves QP1, QP2, QP3, and QP4	Survey	Families with disabilities often have difficulty finding and affording accessible housing.
Easy Does it	Private organization that addresses the needs of persons with disabilities and seniors. Serves QP2 and QP4.	Survey	Qualifying populations needs include transportation services, in-home care and assistance, assistive device repair, support to hire and maintain in-home care workers.

Agency/Org Consulted	Type of Agency/Org	Method of Consultation	Feedback
Toolworks	Private organization that addresses the needs of persons with disabilities. Serves QP1, QP2 and QP4.	Survey	Qualifying populations need housing, rental subsidies, and employment assistance.
Rebuilding Together East Bay North	Private organization that addresses the needs of low-income seniors, veterans, and adults with disabilities. Serves QP2 and QP4	Survey	Service gaps include making residential bathrooms accessible for older adults and clean out services to prevent displacement
Berkeley City College Veterans Resource Center	Public organization that addresses the needs of veterans.	Meeting Request (1/31/23)	No Response
Swords to Plowshares	Public organization that addresses the needs of veterans.	Meeting (2/15/23)	There is a need for more programs that help veterans age in place and building social connections and community
East Bay Housing Organization – Berkeley Committee	Private organizations that address the needs of QP1, QP2, QP3, and QP4	Meeting (2/10/23)	Attendees encouraged to fill out survey

Summarize feedback received and results of upfront consultation with these entities:

The two largest needs identified through the survey for all qualifying populations were supportive services and affordable rental housing. Service gaps identified by survey respondents included mental health and recovery services, wraparound services, accessibility resources, case management, housing navigation, and nonprofit capacity building and operating support. These findings were echoed by consultation meetings,

where agencies also emphasized that each qualifying population needs tailored services and programming to meet their unique circumstances.

Public Participation

*PJs must provide for and encourage citizen participation in the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan. Before submission of the plan, PJs must provide residents with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed HOME-ARP allocation plan of **no less than 15 calendar days**. The PJ must follow its adopted requirements for “reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment” for plan amendments in its current citizen participation plan. In addition, PJs must hold **at least one public hearing** during the development of the HOME-ARP allocation plan and prior to submission.*

For the purposes of HOME-ARP, PJs are required to make the following information available to the public:

- *The amount of HOME-ARP the PJ will receive,*
- *The range of activities the PJ may undertake.*

Describe the public participation process, including information about and the dates of the public comment period and public hearing(s) held during the development of the plan:

- ***Date of public notice:*** February 24, 2023
- ***Public comment period:*** start date – March 3, 2023. end date – March 18, 2023.
- ***Date of public hearing:*** March 2, 2023.

Describe the public participation process:

A Public Hearing on the PY21 Draft Annual Action Plan Substantial Amendment #1 (HOME-ARP Allocation Plan) was held on March 2, 2023 before the City of Berkeley Housing Advisory Commission. The City published the public notice notifying the community of the public hearing and the opportunity to provide public comment on the draft plan after the public hearing.

The Housing Advisory Commission recommended the City Council approve the City’s HOME-ARP Allocation Plan and, as required by the City’s Citizen Participation Plan, the City Council reviewed and approved the Housing Advisory Commission’s recommendation.

Describe any efforts to broaden public participation:

Several efforts were made to broaden public participation. The draft Amendment was posted on the City’s website, and a copy was presented at the City Council’s March 21, 2023 meeting. The City distributed the hard copy and electronic flyer mailings to

interested parties, including Alameda County-wide Homeless Continuum of Care, community agencies serving low-income people, and public buildings such as recreation centers, senior centers, libraries and other government buildings. The public notice was published in English, Spanish and Mandarin. The Notice also made clear how the public can request reasonable accommodations and meaningful access to the plan in accordance with fair housing and civil rights requirements and the City's citizen participation plan.

A PJ must consider any comments or views of residents received in writing, or orally at a public hearing, when preparing the HOME-ARP allocation plan.

Summarize the comments and recommendations received through the public participation process:

TBD.

Summarize any comments or recommendations not accepted and state the reasons why:

TBD.

Needs Assessment and Gaps Analysis

PJs must evaluate the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within its boundaries and assess the unmet needs of those populations. In addition, a PJ must identify any gaps within its current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system. A PJ should use current data, including point in time count, housing inventory count, or other data available through CoCs, and consultations with service providers to quantify the individuals and families in the qualifying populations and their need for additional housing, shelter, or services. The PJ may use the optional tables provided below and/or attach additional data tables to this template.

Homeless Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Homeless													
	Current Inventory					Homeless Population				Gap Analysis			
	Family		Adults Only		Vets	Famil y HH (at least 1 child)	Adult HH (w/o child)	Vets	Victim s of DV	Family		Adults Only	
	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds					# of Beds	# of Units	# of Beds	# of Units
Emergency Shelter	50	12	221	221	12								
Transitional Housing	42	10	54	54	42								
Permanent Supportive Housing	98	25	341	341	0								
Other Permanent Housing						28	10	27	0				
Sheltered Homeless						51	295	21	87				
Unsheltered Homeless						0	813	60	203				
Current Gap										+111	+48	-502	-502

Data Sources: 1. Point in Time Count (PIT); 2. Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count (HIC); 3. Consultation

Housing Needs Inventory and Gap Analysis Table

Non-Homeless			
	Current Inventory	Level of Need	Gap Analysis
	# of Units	# of Households	# of Households
Total Rental Units	29,822		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% AMI (At-Risk of Homelessness)	1,455		
Rental Units Affordable to HH at 30% - 50% AMI (Other Populations)	640		
Total	2,095		
0%-30% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (At-Risk of Homelessness)		6,275	
30%-50% AMI Renter HH w/ 1 or more severe housing problems (Other Populations)		3,205	
Total		9,480	
Current Gaps			-7,385

Data Sources: 1. American Community Survey (ACS); 2. Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Describe the size and demographic composition of qualifying populations within the PJ's boundaries:

Homeless:

The most recent (2022) point in time (PIT) count found 1,057 people who were homeless in Berkeley, three quarters (803) of whom were unsheltered. The majority of unsheltered persons were sleeping either in a tent or on the street (67 percent) or in a vehicle (33 percent). About half (68%) of everyone in the count had been living in Alameda County (the County Berkeley is a part of) for ten years or more, and another 9% for five to nine years. 75% of the Alameda County PIT count respondents had been experiencing their current episode of homelessness for one year or more.

While 8% of Berkeleyans identify as Black/African American, the PIT count found that 45% of all people who were sheltered homeless residents of Berkeley were Black/African American. Conversely, 58% of the total population of Berkeley identifies as white, but 36% of the people found to be experiencing sheltered homelessness in Berkeley were white. Similarly, 2% of the sheltered homeless population in the Berkeley identified as Asian, but 21% of all residents were Asian. People in the PIT count who identified as Latinx/Hispanic, Multi-Racial, American Indian or Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander experienced sheltered homelessness at disproportionate rates compared to the Berkeley total population.

Two-thirds of all people who were counted as sheltered homeless in the 2022 PIT count identified as male, 31% female, 0.8% transgender and 0.4% no single gender. Fourteen percent of people in the 2019 PIT count identified as LGBTQ+.

The 2019 PIT count is the most recent data source for other demographic information about Berkeley's unhoused population. The majority of people in the 2019 PIT count (73%) were between the ages of 25 and 69 and 17% were 60 years of age or older. There was one unaccompanied youth counted as homeless and additional 81 people were young adults.

In 2019, only five percent of the homeless population were persons in families, while the remaining 95 percent were single individuals.

A little more than a third (35%) of people who were found to be homeless during the PIT count in 2019, were chronically homeless and nearly 6 in 10 were unsheltered. Forty-one percent of all people who were homeless reported a disabling condition.

Because "most homeless services experts agree that the HUD point in time count undercounts the number of people experiencing homelessness in a community," to get a more accurate and detailed understanding of the homeless population in Berkeley, the City produced a report in 2019, the 1,000 Person Plan to Address Homelessness, that

used 42,500 individual records from the homeless management information system (HMIS), between the years 2006 and 2017.

Analysis of this data, found that “over the course of a year in Berkeley, nearly 2000 people experience homelessness of some duration. This number has been steadily growing at an average rate of 10% every 2 years and is highly disproportionate in its racial disparity: since 2006, 65% of homeless service users in Berkeley identify as Black or African American, compared to a general population of less than 10%.”

At Risk of Homelessness:

To account for all persons at-risk of becoming homeless is difficult because this population does not always present themselves to the homelessness response system and there is not an alternative systematic way to collect this data.

However, we can analyze the most recent (2014-2018) Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. This data contains elements of households that go some way to meeting the definition of “at risk of homelessness” found in 24 CFR 91.5. Specifically, the CHAS data breaks down occupied housing units by HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI)¹, including 30% and below of HAMFI and by their housing problems. This analysis uses severe housing problems² as a proxy for the non-income criteria found in definition, thus coming close to the precise definition of “at risk of homelessness”.

The CHAS data shows that about 16% of all households in housing units, in Berkeley, meet this proxy definition of “at risk of homelessness”. Five percent of all households in owner occupied units and 24% of all households in renter occupied units are “at risk of homelessness”. This data also provides estimates of the racial and ethnic makeup for the heads of households in these units. Households headed by people who identify as Asian and Black or African American, are overrepresented in this category, as compared to the total share of all housing units (see table below).

Race of Head of Household	<=30% HAMFI & at least 1 Housing Problem	All Housing Units
White alone, non-Hispanic	43%	62%
Black or African-American alone, non-Hispanic	13%	8%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	28%	17%

¹ HAMFI – HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a series of adjustments that are made (For full documentation of these adjustments, consult the HUD Income Limit Briefing Materials).

² The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities; incomplete plumbing facilities more than 1 person per room; and cost burden greater than 30%.

American Indian or Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic	1%	0.4%
Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic	1%	0.3%
Hispanic, any race	9%	8%

The Turner Center’s December 2021 report, “On the Edge of Homelessness”, found that Extremely Low Income (ELI) households in the Bay Area are “more likely to include a person over 65 than higher income households, but they also represent a disproportionate share of children in the region.” The report also found that over 75 percent of employed ELI individuals are working-age adults who are primarily engaged in low-wage work, and that “Black and Hispanic/Latinx individuals, women, and immigrants are disproportionately represented among the low-wage labor force in the Bay Area.”

A May 2022 report from the California Budget Center found that half of low-income renters, who were hit hardest by pandemic-related job loss and suffering as inflation drives up the costs of food, energy and other necessities, are struggling to afford housing costs. The report also found that Black and Latinx renters are experiencing higher rates of housing hardship, and that half of California renters experiencing housing hardship are families with children.

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking:

In the absence of comprehensive data, this report has consulted with the Berkeley Police Department (BPD) for available domestic violence data. While incomplete, given that not every victim has an accompanying case to record their victimization, examining criminal case data provides a reasonable approximation of the size and demographic makeup of this qualifying population.

In 2019, the BPD recorded 260 cases of domestic violence. In 2020, the number of cases increased to 241 and as of October 31st, there were 199 cases in 2021. Approximately, three quarters of the victims, during each time period, were female and a quarter were male. A disproportionately large number of victims have been Black or African American, compared to the total Berkeley population (~50% of victims each year vs. 6% of total population), and a disproportionately low number of victims identified as white or Asian. Fifty-four percent of the total Berkeley population identified as white, while the percent of victims who identify as white were 25, 31 and 24%, respectively. Similarly, 22% of the Berkeley population is Asian, while 7, 4, and 3% of victims identified as Asian, respectively.

Using BPD data of sexual assault cases, we find that there were 74 victims of this crime in 2019, 62 in 2020 and 47, as of October 31st, in 2021. The sex of the victims was largely female. In 2019, 85% were female, in 2020 the percentage was 95 and as of the end of October 87% of victims were female. The racial and ethnic disproportionality for sexual assault victims is different than it is from domestic violence victims. Sexual victims who identified as Black or African American made up 14% of all victims in 2019, 23% in 2020 and 23% in the most recent data from 2021 (up to October 31, 2021). These proportions are still disproportionate compared to the total population (6%), but less so than domestic violence victims. The proportion of sexual assault victims who identify as white (51 in 2019, 51 in 2020 and 36 as of October 31, 2021) is largely the same as the total population 54%.

The 2019 PIT count offers us a view of the size of the homeless population that had experience domestic violence. Five percent of the respondents in the Berkeley count reported currently experiencing domestic violence or abuse, compared to 6% of respondents in Alameda County. Twenty-five percent of the 2019 PIT count respondents in Berkeley reported a history of experiencing physical, emotional or sexual abuse by a relative or by a person with whom they have lived.

Other Populations:

(1) Other Families Requiring Services or Housing Assistance to Prevent Homelessness

The City of Berkeley currently funds a Housing Retention Program (HRP) that provides emergency rental assistance to qualifying individuals. This program has provided emergency rental assistance for 257 households during FY21, 223 of whom were formerly homeless.

Of those recipients of emergency rental assistance who were formerly homeless, 62% were households where the head of the household was Black or African American. This is in stark contrast to the 8% of all households in Berkeley headed by someone who identifies as Black or African American. Similarly, head of households who identify as Hispanic/Latinx make up 8% of the total households in Berkeley, but were 15% of all emergency rental assistance recipients.

Conversely, 16% of all recipient, head of households, who were formerly homeless identified as white, compared to 62% of all head of households in Berkeley, and 17% of all head of households in Berkeley identify as Asian, but only 4% of emergency rental assistance recipients identify as Asian.

The largest age demographic, when broken by ten-year age groups, for this cohort, were 60-69 year olds. A little over 1 in 5 of the recipient head of households were in this

age group. Just under 1 in 5 recipient head of households were in the 30-39 and 40-49 age ranges, each.

Notably, 67% of all households receiving emergency assistance from the HRP, whose head of household was formerly homeless, had a child or adult with a disability in the household. Almost a quarter of the households were headed by single parent households.

The Rapid Rehousing programs within the City also have participants that meet the definition of this qualifying population. Participants of this program are formerly homeless individuals, notably it does not include families, who receive a temporary rental subsidy while they participate in supportive services that are meant to transition them to permanent housing. Data pulled from HMIS for the period of July 2020 to March 2021 from HMIS shows that there were 153 people served in this program, 41% of whom were female, 58% male and 1% trans women. Sixty-nine percent of participants identified as Black or African American and 25% white. The plurality of participants (31%) were 55-64 years of age. Twenty-five to 34-year-olds made up the next largest share of participants, by age group, at 21%, and a similar share (19%) was made up of 45 to 54-year-olds.

(2) At Greatest Risk of Housing Instability

(i) has annual income that is less than or equal to 30% of the area median income, as determined by HUD and is experiencing severe cost burden (i.e., is paying more than 50% of monthly household income toward housing costs)

According to the most recent (2015-2019) CHAS data, there were an estimated 45,350 occupied housing units in Berkeley. Of these, an estimated 6,760 (15%) were comprised of a household with an annual income that was less than or equal to 30% of the area median income, as determined by HAMFI, and were experiencing severe housing cost burden (i.e. paying more than 50% of monthly household income toward housing costs). Broken down by tenancy type, this amounted to 5% of owner-occupied units and 23% of all renter occupied units.

According to 2014-2018 CHAS data, the largest proportion (49%) of the owner-occupied units were households categorized as non-family elderly. Whereas, the largest share (69%) of renter occupied units meeting this definition of qualifying population, were households described as non-elderly and non-family.

Almost all of the units meeting this definition, 100% of owner and 95% of renter occupied unit had complete plumbing and kitchen facilities.

While there is no readily available data that estimates the racial and ethnic breakdown of this qualifying population, 2014-2018 CHAS data has been used to estimate the racial and ethnic breakdown for the population that meets the criteria of households that have a housing cost burden of 50% or greater. Using this proxy, we find that percentage

of households headed by someone who identifies as Asian (26%), is disproportionately higher than it is for the total household population of Berkeley (17%). There is also an overrepresentation of housed Black or African American headed households, that fall under this categorization (11% of $\geq 50\%$ housing cost burden vs. 8% of total housed households). Relatedly, white headed households are underrepresented in this category (49%), compared to the total population of occupied housing units (62%).

(ii) has annual income that is less than or equal to 50% of the area median income, as determined by HUD, AND meets one of the seven conditions from paragraph (iii) of the “At risk of homelessness” definition established at 24 CFR 91.5.

The most recent CHAS data can also be used to provide a limited understanding of individuals and families that meet the definition of this qualifying population. There are several ways in which an individual or family can meet the criteria for this qualifying population. One of these ways, households living in units with 1.5 or more people and a HAMFI less than or equal to 50%, is covered in the CHAS data. According to the 2014-2018 CHAS, an estimated 2% of all occupied housing units are made up of households that meet this criterion, all of which are renter occupied households. Of those households, 25% are families and 75% are non-family households.

In its 2020 Consolidated Plan the City of Berkeley defined the “At risk of homelessness” subpart, “(G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient’s approved consolidated plan”; as the high cost burden of housing characteristic in Berkeley. Using the number of households with a housing cost burden of greater than 30% as a high cost burden, and a HAMFI of less than or equal to 50%, we can utilize CHAS data to further understand the size and demographics of this population.

In Berkeley, 30% of all households occupying a housing unit have an income that is 50% or less of HAMFI and pay 30% or more on their housing costs. Broken down by type of tenancy, 10% of owner occupied and 44% of renter occupied units carry this housing cost burden. Low-income renters have a greater housing cost burden.

We can further breakdown the households who meet this criterion by their type of household. According to the data using the 2014-2018 American Community Survey, the most recent version of CHAS, we find that 59% of households in this subcategory are defined as non-family and non-elderly. The next most prevalent household type is, elderly non-family making up 21% of the subpopulation, followed by small families³ (15%) and elderly families⁴ and large families⁵ (2% each).

³ Small family is defined as: 2 persons, neither person 62 years or over, or 3 or 4 persons

⁴ Elderly family is defined as: 2 persons, with either or both age 62 or over

⁵ Large family is defined as: 5 or more persons

The closest approximation to a breakdown of households that meets the definition for this qualifying population, by race and ethnicity, is the breakdown by housing cost burden found in the current CHAS data tables (meeting subpart (G) of the “at risk” definition). For all households living in a housing unit with a housing cost burden greater than 30% (18,229 estimated) we find in this data series, that 54% are headed by someone who identifies as white, 11% as Black or African American, 20% as Asian, 1% as American Indian or Alaskan Native, 0.5% as Pacific Islander, 9% as Hispanic and 5% as multi-racial or a race not identified in the survey. These percentages largely mirror the share of occupied units throughout Berkeley by race and ethnicity (62% white, 8% Black or African American, 17% Asian, 0.4% American Indian or Alaskan Native, 0.3% Pacific Islander, 8% Hispanic and 4% multi-racial or a race not specified in the data).

Veterans and Families that include a Veteran Family Member – that meet the criteria for one of the qualifying populations described above:

The 2019 PIT count found that 81 people (7%) who were homeless were Veterans. The large majority (74%) of Veterans counted were living in unsheltered conditions.

An annual report from an agency that serves Bay Area veterans found that 50% of veterans served are over the age of 55, 44% have a disabling conditions such as a traumatic brain injury, and 51% are unhoused. 54% of this agency’s clients are veterans of color and 40% are Black veterans.

Describe the unmet housing and service needs of qualifying populations, including but not limited to:

- ***Sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations;***
- ***Those currently housed populations at risk of homelessness;***
- ***Other families requiring services or housing assistance or to prevent homelessness; and,***
- ***Those at greatest risk of housing instability or in unstable housing situations:***

Homeless, At Risk of Homelessness & Other Populations at Greatest Risk of Housing Instability:

Needs Identified by People with Lived Experience

In August 2022, the Alameda County Continuum of Care, EveryOneHome, convened a work group to help develop the Plan for Serving Individuals and Families Experiencing Homelessness with Severe Service Needs. The group has six members, all of whom have experienced or are currently experiencing homelessness. Some of the group members have experienced living outside and/or in a vehicle. They have held two meetings to identify recommended strategies to be pursued either through multiple funding sources and processes.

As part of their discussions and deliberations, the Work Group identified the following

recommendations and ideas for how to better address unsheltered homelessness:

- Terms used to describe people experiencing homelessness, such as “unsheltered”, are intended to be respectful but in many ways, can actually be offensive, giving a technical definition to an experience that is traumatizing and tragic. Whatever terms we use, it is important to always strive to preserve the dignity and humanity of people we are talking about. HUD’s official definitions are also very restrictive and tend to exclude a lot of people that are unstably housed.
- Each person who experiences homelessness is unique and has their own story. Policies and programs should not treat people who are unhoused as a monolithic group.
- In general, programs and services need to be more individualized and oriented to the needs of individuals who are unhoused. In particular, we need improved “connectivity” throughout the system. The system is very difficult to navigate, and people need help getting from Point A to Point B. Speed and responsiveness are also important. People have to wait much too long for assistance. People need housing now—not many years from now.
- There needs to be more accountability and transparency about how public funds are spent. People who are staying in a program (e.g., a shelter) that receives public dollars should be able to see how the program is paid for, what the funding sources are, and how the money is spent.
- Program rules need to be more flexible to make it possible for people to succeed. Rules tend to be made and enforced by people who have never experienced homelessness. “Don’t tell me what is best for me if you have not walked in my shoes.”
- Fundamentally, homelessness is a problem caused by insufficient affordable housing and people not having sufficient income to afford housing.

The Work Group identified some key strategies that should be prioritized through federal funding.

a. Immediate Needs/Hygiene

- There is a need for showers, laundry, clothing, bathrooms, and other ways to help people meet basic hygiene needs while they are unsheltered. It is hard to find a job or a place to live when you are not able to be clean or have clean clothing. Basic hygiene provides dignity and is essential.
- Phones are also critical; it is hard to keep a hold of a phone when you are unsheltered, and people need phones to be able to access any help (services, shelter, housing).

b. Mental Health and Trauma

- Being unhoused is incredibly traumatizing and can cause or exacerbate mental health and/or substance use issues. Being unhoused can cause people to become mentally unwell due to the stress of being outside, fear for safety, and focus on basic survival. It is hard to do things as basic as keeping appointments.
- It is essential that staff from programs are understanding of trauma and how difficult it can be to transition back to housing. Staff sometimes underestimate the

level of stress that people are experiencing, and the long-term effects of this trauma.

- Once people are placed into housing, there needs to be more focus on helping to meet mental health needs and supporting them to rebuild their lives. There is a need for reintegration services to help people relearn things to rebuild a life.
- Mental health and substance abuse services are insufficient.

c. Street Outreach

- Street outreach programs will be much more effective if outreach teams include peers who have experienced homelessness. Train and pay peers, including people currently living in encampments, to be outreach workers, navigators, ambassadors.
- Offer outreach at night when people are awake.
- All outreach workers should be subject matter experts and have up-to-date and accurate information on available resources.
- All outreach teams should enter data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) in real-time, so information can be shared and used to help connect people to what they need right away.

d. Physical Service “Hubs”

- In addition to street outreach, there is a need for physical “hubs” for drop-in services where people can go to get information and to communicate with each other and with case managers. One key function of hubs would be a place people can go to find out the status of their housing applications and ensure they don’t miss out on opportunities due to not having a phone or not getting messages in a timely way. The hubs would also be a place people could receive mail, access immediate needs like clothing, laundry or showers, and a place to safely store important documents so that they are not lost or stolen.
- Hubs should be a place where people can regularly meet Case Managers, as well as access other professionals, such as medical provider and attorneys.
- Hubs should be organized by quadrants (north, south, east, and west parts of the County) and there should be a bus to provide free access to hubs. Ideally, each City should be responsible for setting up a hub.

e. Encampments and Peer Navigators

- Identify people living in encampments who are interested in leadership roles and invite them to be part of a council that works with the cities on policies relating to encampments.
- Employ people living in encampments to do clean-up and other kinds of work through Public Works.
- Identify people living in encampments who can serve as ambassadors for outreach teams. People are more likely to share personal information and seek help from someone that they know and trust.

- There is a need for more peer navigators and peer counselors throughout the system. Peer navigators should be trained and compensated for their time. Policy change is needed so that stipends/wages do not jeopardize benefits such as housing or other benefits received.

f. Shelter and Housing

- It can be very challenging to move directly from streets to housing. Sometimes people need a place where they can transition (e.g., transitional housing), or a time in which they receive more intensive services during a time of transition into housing
- Provide services and supports to people who are newly housed. If their trauma and crisis is not addressed, people will return to homelessness. There is a need for landlord incentives to get landlords to rent units to people (e.g., direct payments, tax breaks).
- Stigma about homelessness needs to be addressed, to interrupt NIMBY-ism (“not in my backyard”) and discriminatory practices from landlords.

g. Use of Data

- There is always lots of data being collected but it seems like homelessness gets worse and worse. There needs to be action behind the data; use data to enact solutions in a timely fashion.
- We need more and better ways to understand how many people are unhoused and what their challenges are; not just Point in Time (PIT) count data. People who are interviewed in the PIT often do not self-report everything, such as criminal justice involvement. For many people, having a criminal background is a bigger obstacle to securing housing than mental health issues.
- There is a need for tracking and communicating data on housing – how many units are needed, how many are becoming available, how many developers are there, etc. Is the amount of housing production sufficient to meet needs?
- Need transparent data about how funding is being used.
- Look to other communities for what is working well and increase collaboration.

Needs Identified by Service Providers and Primary Data

49% of 2022 Alameda County PIT count respondents reported that rent assistance could have prevented their homelessness. Employment assistance (37%), mental health services (27%), benefits/income (26%), and family counseling (23%) were also top responses. We can safely assume that to some degree this means that these services were lacking in either in quantity, quality or accessibility.

Relatedly, the top five primary causes of homelessness can be viewed as a barometer for the needs of people who were homeless and populations at risk of homelessness. The 2022 Alameda County PIT count respondents noted that, family or friends couldn't let me stay or argument with family/friend/roommate (27%), eviction/foreclosure/rent

increase (25%), job loss (22%), other money issues including medical bills (13%), and substance use (13%), were the top reasons for homelessness.

Participants in the 2019 PIT count, people who were homeless, also identified how they think money should be spent to alleviate homelessness. This serves as another proxy for the needs expressed by people who are experiencing homelessness. In the responses, the top suggestion was to spend money on affordable rental housing (58%). A little under half (43%) of people felt that employment training/job opportunities was how money should be spent. The next most popular response (29%), was permanent help with rent/subsidies, followed by substance abuse/mental health services (28%), housing with supportive services (22%) and 24/7 basic sanitation (19%).

Examining the findings from the aforementioned, 1,000 Person Plan to Address Homelessness (the Plan) also helps to ascertain unmet housing and service needs for people who are homeless, which overlaps with people who may qualify as: at risk of homelessness. The Plan found, using the 42,500 individual records from HMIS, between the years 2006 and 2017, that:

- “The likelihood of returning back to homelessness in Berkeley after previously exiting the system for a permanent housing bed is increasing over time, irrespective of personal characteristics or the type of service accessed. Importantly, among those who previously exited the system to permanent housing in the past but eventually returned, the largest percentage of those exits had been to unsubsidized rental units. None of this is surprising given the extreme increase in the East Bay’s rental housing costs over the past several years, and the volatility that creates for poor and formerly homeless people struggling to make rent.”
- “A comprehensive regression analysis found that having any disability (physical, developmental, substance-related, etc.) is by far the single largest reason a person is unlikely to exit homelessness to housing and subsequently not return back to homelessness. Unfortunately, the percentage of homeless Berkeleyans self-reporting a disability of any kind has increased greatly, from 40% in 2006 to 68% by 2017--meaning the population is increasingly comprised of those least likely to permanently end their homelessness with the services available.”
- “Per Federal mandate, all entities receiving HUD funding for homeless services are required to create a Coordinated Entry System (CES) that prioritizes limited housing resources for those who are most vulnerable. However, Berkeley’s Federal permanent supportive housing (PSH) budget, which supports housing for 260 homeless people, can place only about 25-30 new people every year. To help alleviate this lack of permanent housing

subsidy, Berkeley experimented with prioritizing rapid rehousing for its highest-needs individuals at the Hub. We found that rapid rehousing can be used as a bridge to permanent housing subsidies, but, used alone, cannot prevent some of the highest needs people from returning to homelessness.”

The Plan concludes that “the system has not created sufficient permanently subsidized housing resources to appropriately service a Coordinated Entry System, and has instead relied on rapid rehousing to exit them from the system. Overreliance on rapid rehousing with high needs individuals in a tight housing market—all of which we found evidence for in these data—is a strategy that is tenuous in the long-run.”

A system model analysis in the Continuum of Care’s 2021 report, “Centering Racial Equity in Homeless Response System Design” found that Alameda County has a sufficient inventory of emergency shelter and transitional housing, and that capacity and investment is most needed in interventions that prevent homelessness and help people experiencing homelessness secure and retain permanent housing. The report also identified the “acutely limited housing options available in Alameda County for extremely low-income people.” According to its Regional Housing Needs Allocation, the City of Berkeley will need to build 2,446 affordable housing units for extremely- and very-low income households between 2023 and 2031.

The consultation process identified the following unmet housing and service needs for people experiencing homelessness:

- Mental health resources
- Needs of shelter residents are becoming increasingly complex and there is a need for additional staffing and resources to address those needs
- Unhoused people with a disability are in need of accessibility equipment in order to obtain and retain permanent and transitional housing
- There is a need for more peers in the field who are well compensated and trained
- Recently housed people are in need of additional supportive services to obtain and retain their housing, including mental health resources, transportation, education and employment services

Priority unmet needs identified at the February 17th homeless services provider meeting included short term hotel stays, respite beds and supportive services for shelter guests with disabilities and medical conditions, housing retention services along with short and medium term rental assistance, liaison services between landlords and eligible program participants, and resources to address hoarding.

Needs for People At Risk of Homelessness

The largest needs identified through the City’s January 2023 consultation survey for people at risk of homelessness (QP2) are also supportive services and affordable rental

housing. Other identified needs include shelter and transitional housing, rental assistance, housing counseling, and accessibility services. The service gaps most often identified by organizations serving this population are mental health and recovery services and wraparound services such as employment training and caregiving support. Consultation meetings also identified a need for flexible funding to help with deposit and first month's rent to keep people housed and for shallow subsidies and long-term rental assistance that doesn't require a disability.

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

According to the previously referenced Berkeley Homeless Count and Survey, a history of domestic violence and partner abuse can be a primary cause of homelessness. Victims of domestic violence have a great risk of becoming homeless and experiencing poverty. According to the Family and Youth Services Bureau (<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/dv-homelessness-stats-2016>), this is likely tied to a high need for services, including housing and financial support, and the lack of commensurate housing and financial resources available. The lack of affordable housing in the City likely makes it difficult for victims of domestic violence to leave their violent homes, so it is plausible that they are more likely to go unidentified, move to an overcrowded unit, or move into a homeless shelter than those not experiencing domestic violence.

After consulting with the Berkeley Police Department's Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit, three things became apparent:

- There is inadequate housing in the area that can effectively shelter victims of human trafficking in Berkeley. If victims of this crime are housed in the community into which they have been victimized, it is likely that they will be re-victimized. Because of the nature of the crime, the perpetrator is often able to coerce victims to leave the shelter and re-enter the abusive cycle. This becomes more likely when the shelter is nearby to where the victim lives and presumably, the perpetrator. Currently, there is not adequate housing that can place victims of this crime outside of the area, a safe distance away from their abuser, with sufficient supportive services, like counseling specialized to help victims of this crime.
- It is not uncommon for a victim of domestic violence to have to wait two or three days for a bed at a safe shelter, once they have requested it. This can lead to victims to stay with or return to their abuser while they wait for a bed to become available.
- When victims of domestic violence are housed in a safe shelter, they can be without essential household and hygiene items, and little to no financial resources to acquire these items. This may lead to the victim to return to the abuser for financial security.

The University of California, Berkeley Human Rights Center's 2018 report on supporting human trafficking survivors in the Bay Area identified a need for housing dedicated to victims of human trafficking, finding that "shelter is sorely needed across the Bay Area, and special attention should be paid to providing appropriate transitional and long-term housing, foster care placements, and shelter for queer and gender non-conforming survivors." The report also identified a particularly acute shortage of services for victims of labor trafficking, finding that "victims of sex trafficking generally have greater access to services than those of labor trafficking."

The largest need identified through the City's January 2023 consultation survey for this population (QP3) is more affordable rental housing. Other identified needs include shelter and transitional housing, supportive services, housing counseling, and homelessness prevention services. Service gaps identified by organizations serving this population include wraparound services, mental health services, and case management. Interviews with agencies serving this population emphasized that human trafficking is a very complex issue that requires thoughtful and nuanced interventions.

Other Populations:

(1) Other Families Requiring Services or Housing Assistance to Prevent Homelessness

The City has had a rental assistance program for many years, but this program was prioritized during the COVID-19 pandemic and an additional \$3.7 million was added to provide rent relief and prevent evictions that may lead to homelessness. This program currently has a waitlist and is unable to fully meet the need in the community. The unmet needs for the recipients can be enumerated using some of the data collected from the heads of household. Loss of employment was cited as the primary reason for recipients seeking assistance. More than half (57%) listed their loss of employment and subsequent inability to find alternative employment as the reason for needing emergency rental assistance to remain housed. Increases in expenses, including child care and health care costs, accounted for a little more than a third (37%) of the recipient's primary reason for needing assistance.

The largest need for this population identified through the City's January 2023 consultation survey for is more affordable rental housing. Other identified needs include shelter and transitional housing, supportive services, housing counseling, and accessibility services. Service gaps identified by organizations serving this population include wraparound services, mental health services, and accessibility resources, and case management.

One homelessness prevention provider noted that a primary cause of housing instability and loss of housing was unemployment or underemployment during the pandemic, which many households have still not recovered from. Another provider shared that the

major barriers for unstably housed and unhoused families are jurisdictional limitations, assessment barriers, programmatic limitations, and system navigation, and noted that the issues families need to resolved in order to secure stable housing are complex and require a great deal of trust and staff time to resolve.

Veterans and Families that include a Veteran Family Member – that meet the criteria for one of the qualifying populations described above

The 2022 Alameda County PIT count helps us better understand the needs and extrapolate the unmet needs for the population of veterans that are homeless. In this report, the top five primary causes the veterans list for being homeless are: Eviction/Foreclosure/Rent Increase, Loss of Job, Family or friends couldn't let me stay or argument with family/friend/roommate, Divorce/Separation/Break-up, and Other Money.

The largest needs for veterans identified through the City's January 2023 consultation survey are supportive services and affordable rental housing. Other identified needs include rental assistance and housing counseling. Service gaps identified by six organizations serving this population include wraparound services, mental health and recovery services, housing navigation, and accessibility resources.

The Berkeley Housing Authority noted that that there is a particular need for supportive services for veterans using mainstream vouchers, such as mental health resources, support with transportation, and securing housing. They also noted that there is a far greater need for VASH vouchers than the current amount available.

Providers that serve veterans identified a need for culturally responsive services that understand veterans' specific barriers and expectations when accessing support. Veterans tends to be older, more isolated, and have more complex health issues than civilians, and there is a need for programs that create community and social connection for veterans in addition to housing and wraparound services. The Bay Area's veteran population is rapidly aging and there is a need for more resources that help veterans age in place.

Identify and consider the current resources available to assist qualifying populations, including congregate and non-congregate shelter units, supportive services, TBRA, and affordable and permanent supportive rental housing:

Homeless:

The City funds multiple agencies to provide 298 year around shelter beds, 30 seasonal shelter beds and 27 transitional housing beds. As part of the City's COVID-19 response, the census at these programs has been reduced by approximately 50% so staff and participants can maintain 6' social distancing. Additionally, funds have been provided to

expand shelter operations to 24/7 and to provide three meals per day so participants don't have to leave during the day.

To offset the census reduction, while providing a safe space, the City implemented a non-congregate shelter program to house 18 households who meet the CDC's criteria for at-risk populations, 65+ or having an underlying medical condition requiring extra precautions against COVID-19. These shelter enhancements are expected to be in place until the City's Shelter In Place (SIP) order is lifted. Rapid re-housing resources are being offered to help people move into permanent housing.

Additionally, the City expanded the Berkeley Emergency Storm Shelter operations from an inclement weather shelter to supporting a 24/7 winter shelter operation through mid-April.

Additionally, while the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) regulations allow for federal funds to be provided to those categorized as "at-risk" but not necessarily at "imminent risk", Berkeley uses its ESG funds for rapidly rehousing people who are literally homeless.

Berkeley funds prevention assistance for people who meet "immediate risk" criteria defined as:

"An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

- the primary nighttime residences will be lost within 14 days of the day of application for homeless assistance;
- No subsequent residence has been identified; and,
- The individual or family lacks the resources of support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing."

Alameda County has mental health, foster youth, health care, and corrections discharge policies intended to prevent discharges of individuals from these systems into homelessness, described in detail in the Consolidated Plan.

During the coronavirus pandemic, the City expanded the housing retention program to assist households unable to pay rent due to a COVID-19 related loss of income. Households must provide a dated Notice of Eviction from landlord stating amount owed for back rent OR a letter of verification from landlord stating the amount owed for back rent, since there is currently an eviction moratorium.

The City is working with local hospitals to share information about the North County HRC and available homeless services in Berkeley to reduce discharges to local daytime drop-in centers and shelters that can't support the needs of medically fragile people with severe disabling conditions. The City will continue to participate in countywide and regional efforts to reduce discharges into homelessness.

The following is a list of services targeted to people who are homeless in Berkeley:

Homelessness Prevention Services:

- Counseling/Advocacy
- Rental Assistance

Street Outreach Services:

- Law Enforcement
- Mobile Clinics
- Other Street Outreach Services

Supportive Services:

- Alcohol & Drug Abuse
- Employment and Employment Training
- Life Skills
- Mental Health Counseling
- Transportation

At Risk of Homelessness & Other Populations at Greatest Risk of Housing Instability

The City of Berkeley established the Housing Trust Fund (HTF) program in 1990, and since then the HTF program has funded the renovation or construction of approximately 1,414 units of affordable housing. The City's HTF portfolio includes units affordable to households at a variety of income levels, including units for formerly homeless households, people with disabilities, Extremely Low-Income households, veterans, and survivors of domestic violence. City funding is currently supporting projects that will create more than 564 new affordable housing units. 58 units in the City's pipeline received No Place Like Home funding from the State of California, which supports units for formerly homeless households with mental illnesses. The projects include supportive services and case management.

The City has committed more than \$27 million in local funding for the development of the City-owned Berkeley Way parking lot to address the needs identified in the plan, which was recently completed. On September 9, 2014, after a Request for Qualifications process, the City Council approved the selection of a development team consisting of Bridge Housing, the Berkeley Food and Housing Project, and Leddy Maytum Stacy Architects (LMSA) as the preferred development team for the site. Since then, the City has been working closely with the project team on a three-part project including a community kitchen and wrap-around services space, 32 emergency shelter beds, 12 transitional housing beds for Veterans, 53 units of permanent supportive housing (53 units at 30% AMI), and 89 affordable apartments for low and very-low income families.

The City also offer flex funds. These funds are available for one-time costs like back payment of rent, security deposits, etc. They must generally must be used to obtaining or maintaining housing. Providers have emphasized in consultation meetings the importance of flex funds for this population.

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

The following is a list of resources available to victims in Berkeley and the surrounding area:

Bay Area Women Against Rape (BAWAR) is Alameda County's community rape crisis center offering advocacy and counseling to folks in Alameda County who have experienced sexual violence. BAWAR has a 24/7 crisis line in both English and Spanish.

Family Violence Law Center (FVLC) provides survivor-centered legal advocacy and assistance for individuals who have experienced intimate partner violence or sexual assault. They have a 24/7 crisis line for people living in Alameda County.

Alameda County Family Justice Center provides access to 80 community agencies and programs that provide healing, support and resources to people impacted by domestic violence, sexual assault and exploitation, child abuse, elder and dependent adult abuse, and stalking.

- Domestic violence counseling
- Sexual assault counseling
- Restraining orders
- Case management
- Trauma recovery services
- Safety planning
- Children's counseling
- Parenting support
- Shelter/housing assistance
- Medi-CAL and CalFRESH application assistance
- Victims Compensation Program application assistance
- Safe at Home application assistance
- Self-sufficiency program: financial literacy, professional development, resume writing and interviewing skills.
- Criminal justice information and assistance
- Childcare while parent or guardian is receiving services onsite (KidZone)
- GED
- ESOL (ESL) ALCO
- Public Health Immunization Clinic
- Legal Advice Clinic

- Immigration Clinic

A Safe Place is an Oakland based domestic violence agency that provides an emergency domestic violence shelter for women with children, 24/7 crisis line, mental health services, and community outreach programs.

Deaf Hope is a center providing culturally specific services to deaf survivors of interpersonal violence and their children.

Narika is an agency providing multicultural services for people who have experienced intimate partner violence. Narika offers support groups, seed programs and a helpline particularly for immigrants from South Asian communities.

Ruby's Place is a free, multi-population program serving women, men, transgender people and accompanied minors who have experienced domestic violence, human trafficking or both. Shelter and 24/7 crisis line offered.

Shalom Bayit strives for social change and offers confidential peer counseling, support, information, referrals, and advocacy for women identified folk in the Jewish community. Healing support groups are offered in the East Bay, SF, Marin, and the Peninsula.

Other Populations

(1) Other Families Requiring Services or Housing Assistance to Prevent Homelessness

The City of Berkeley currently funds a Housing Retention Program that provides emergency rental assistance to qualifying individuals. This program has provided emergency rental assistance for 257 households during FY21.

The County of Alameda also operates an Emergency Rental Assistance Program. It has received more than 777 applications for emergency rental assistance, and distributed \$11,645,004 in emergency assistance to Berkeley renters. This program cap also has a cap that affects the amount of assistance they can provide.

As mentioned earlier, there are also several Rapid Rehousing programs that serve formerly homeless individuals that operate within the City.

Veterans and Families that include a Veteran Family Member – that meet the criteria for one of the qualifying populations described above

The Roads Home Veteran Services program of Berkeley Food & Housing Project provides the following services:

- Housing location help
- Temporary financial assistance, and

- Wraparound case management for people who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- Outreach to people who are unsheltered
- Permanent Supportive Housing – Six-bedroom house for local Veterans
- Temporary housing (6-24 months) and intensive life skills training to 18 homeless male veterans in Berkeley.
- Health care specific case management to Veterans and their families, including help with:
 - Accessing eligible benefits,
 - Getting to appointments,
 - Filling prescriptions,
 - Establishing home aid, and
 - Referrals to other services.
- Employment Services
- Shallow subsidy that provides two years of rental assistance that will not decrease if the household increases their income.
- Assist Veterans in preparing and submitting applications for Housing & Urban Development/Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) vouchers
- Works with local public housing authorities to understand their eligibility criteria, in helping with HUD-VASH

Additionally, Operation Dignity operates a duplex in Berkeley that provides transitional housing for seven male veterans at a time.

Identify any gaps within the current shelter and housing inventory as well as the service delivery system:

Homeless Shelter, Housing Inventory and Service Gaps

The 2019 City Council report, *1000 Person Plan to Address Homelessness*, states that “Berkeley has roughly 260 permanent supportive housing (PSH) vouchers for homeless people. In any given year, only about 10% of these vouchers turn over for new placements, meaning that only 25-30 homeless individuals can be permanently housed, with ongoing deep rental subsidy, in any given year.”

Meanwhile, according to the 2019 PIT count, 35% of Berkeley’s homeless population is chronically homeless—387 individuals on any given night. “To alleviate this supply/demand mismatch, the City implemented a policy of prioritizing high-needs people not just for PSH, but also for rapid rehousing (RRH), beginning in 2016. As a result, the percentage of RRH clients entering with disability had approached that of PSH by 2017.

Given what we now know about the statistical effect of disability on housing success, this has had the predictable effect of reducing the percentage of clients who are able to ultimately keep their housing after the subsidy and intervention ends, from a pre-CES

average of 81% to a post-CES average of 57%. Compare this to PSH homeless return rates, which were less than 9% in 2017.”

It is becoming more common for City-funded affordable housing projects to restrict a portion of their total units to formerly homeless households. This responds to the significant need for homeless housing opportunities in Berkeley, but the challenge is identifying and securing funding to support rental subsidies and the long-term operation of the projects. Some of the City’s local funds are restricted to capital costs, and state funding programs often do not include operating subsidies. The City has some local funds that can be used for this purpose, but not enough to meet the demand.

The consultation process identified the following gaps in the homeless services delivery system:

- Mental health resources and staffing
- Adequate shelter staffing to respond to guests’ complex needs
- Dearth of non-congregate emergency shelter for families, which requires special employee screening and separation from other populations
- Low-barrier shelters and service hubs in multiple areas throughout the City
- Accessibility resources such as wheelchair ramps and low-cost accessibility equipment (e.g. bathroom commode chair or threshold ramps) to help unhoused people with disabilities access shelter, housing, and services
- Incentives for landlord participation in rehousing programs

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking Shelter, Housing Inventory and Shelter Gaps:

Determining the gaps in service and delivery system for this population specifically is difficult given the level of data available. However, given that there is generally a lack of affordable housing in the City, additional affordable housing options would likely also benefit the population.

After consulting with the Berkeley Police Department’s Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Unit, three things became apparent:

- There is inadequate housing in the area that can effectively shelter victims of human trafficking in Berkeley. If victims of this crime are housed in the community into which they have been victimized, it is likely that they will be re-victimized. Because of the nature of the crime, the perpetrator is often able to coerce victims to leave the shelter and re-enter the abusive cycle. This becomes more likely when the shelter is nearby to where the victim lives and presumably, the perpetrator. Currently, there is not adequate housing that can place victims of this crime outside of the area, a safe distance away from their abuser, with sufficient supportive services, like counseling specialized to help victims of this crime.

This largest gap identified in the consultation process is the lack of an emergency shelter for people fleeing intimate partner, domestic, or gender-based violence in Berkeley.

Other Populations

(1) Other Families Requiring Services or Housing Assistance to Prevent Homelessness

According to data provided by the City's subrecipient distributing emergency rental assistance, 57% of all recipients who were formerly homeless, needed this assistance because they could not find employment, largely due to the economic effects of COVID-19. Forty-eight percent of formerly homeless recipients stated that their disability was a contributing factor to their need for assistance, 37% said increased costs, including child care and health care costs, contributed to their need and 20% were elderly.

This data suggests there is either a gap in services to people in this qualifying population or an unmet need, that, if properly filled and met, could alleviate their need for emergency rental assistance.

Veterans and Families that include a Veteran Family Member – that meet the criteria for one of the qualifying populations described above

Determining the gaps in service and delivery system for this population specifically is difficult given the level of data available. However, given the data presented in the PIT, ongoing supportive services may be beneficial.

Identify the characteristics of housing associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness if the PJ will include such conditions in its definition of "other populations" as established in the HOME-ARP Notice:

In the City of Berkeley, the high cost burden is a housing characteristic strongly linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness. According to the 2019 Out of Reach report, the hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom at FMR (\$2,790) in downtown Berkeley is \$53.65. According to the report, the same downtown zip code (94704) also has a poverty rate of 51.4 percent with a median household income of \$26,758 and an unemployment rate of just over nine percent (9.1%). The urbanized downtown area of Berkeley sits in stark contrast with the more suburban neighboring zip code (94705), which has an unemployment rate of just over five percent (5.3%), a 10.1 percent poverty rate, an \$116,250 median household income and where the hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom at FMR (\$2,370) is \$45.58. Proximity to social services and regional job centers via public transit makes Berkeley's urban downtown appealing, but its higher housing prices make it difficult for low income, transit dependent residents (without cars) to retain housing.

While the lower income households within the downtown core of Berkeley is of particular note, the numbers also reflect the impact of the University of California at Berkeley's (UC Berkeley) student population many of whom have little or no income. Students compete with nonstudent residents for housing, creating elevated pricing conditions for existing low-income households, especially in those geographic areas surrounding the UC Berkeley campus.

Service gaps for this population identified in the consultation process include:

- Dedicated funding for veteran services
- Resources to help unhoused seniors and veterans age in place
- Services and programs that build social connection and community for veterans, seniors, and people experiencing homelessness

Identify priority needs for qualifying populations:

Homeless, At Risk of Homelessness, Other Families Requiring Services or Housing Assistance to Prevent Homelessness & Other Populations at Greatest Risk of Housing Instability:

Housing instability and homelessness continue to be a pressing issue for Berkeley community members, many of whom are still grappling with the economic, social, and emotional impacts of the pandemic along with a regional housing shortage. All populations have a number of critical needs that outstrip the amount of HOME-ARP funding available. Overall, there is a need for more affordable housing, supportive services and non-congregate shelter.

Priority supportive services needs for all qualifying populations include mental health and recovery, peer support, essential hygiene services, accessibility resources, case management, and housing navigation.

The consultation process also identified a need for nonprofit capacity building, particularly to respond to the increasingly complex needs faced by qualifying populations and to adjust operations to comply with HOME-ARP requirements.

Fleeing, or Attempting to Flee, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, or Human Trafficking

The inability of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking to find immediate safe shelter, upon request, and quality affordable housing are top needs for this qualifying population.

Explain how the level of need and gaps in its shelter and housing inventory and service delivery systems based on the data presented in the plan were determined:

The data represented here is a compilation of the most recent CHAS data, the 2019 and 2022 PIT counts, the 1000 Person Plan to Address Homelessness and the PY2020-2025 Consolidated Plan. Some 2022 PIT count responses are not currently available at the local level, so a combination of 2019 and 2022 data was used to provide a more complete understanding of homelessness in Berkeley. All of the Plans had various methodologies and went through extensive public consultation process including multiple public hearings. We also used our consultation with various stakeholders to identify the needs and gaps in shelter, housing inventory and services.

Proposed HOME-ARP Activities

Describe the method for soliciting applications for funding and/or selecting developers, service providers, subrecipients and/or contractors and whether the PJ will administer eligible activities directly:

The City will select subrecipients to administer the activities directly. It will do so by issuing a Request for Proposals (RFP) to provide supportive services to all of the qualifying populations in the city of Berkeley.

If any portion of the PJ's HOME-ARP administrative funds were provided to a subrecipient or contractor prior to HUD's acceptance of the HOME-ARP allocation plan because the subrecipient or contractor is responsible for the administration of the PJ's entire HOME-ARP grant, identify the subrecipient or contractor and describe its role and responsibilities in administering all of the PJ's HOME-ARP program:

Not applicable.

PJs must indicate the amount of HOME-ARP funding that is planned for each eligible HOME-ARP activity type and demonstrate that any planned funding for nonprofit organization operating assistance, nonprofit capacity building, and administrative costs is within HOME-ARP limits. The following table may be used to meet this requirement.

Use of HOME-ARP Funding:

	Proposed Funding Amount	Percent of the Grant	Statutory Limit
Supportive Services	\$ 2,188,557		
Acquisition and Development of Non-Congregate Shelters	\$ 0		
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	\$ 0		
Development of Affordable Rental Housing	\$		
Non-Profit Operating	\$ 0	0 %	5%
Non-Profit Capacity Building	\$ 136,785	0 %	5%
Administration and Planning	\$ 410,354.40	15 %	15%
Total HOME ARP Allocation	\$ 2,735,696		

Describe how the PJ will distribute HOME-ARP funds in accordance with its priority needs identified in its needs assessment and gap analysis:

Given the significant need for multiple forms of supportive services to help community members access and retain housing, the City will distribute HOME-ARP funds to supportive services providers to offer McKinney-Vento Supportive Services, Homelessness Prevention Services, and/or Housing Counseling Services to help more people in the qualifying populations find and/or maintain housing. The one-time nature of the HOME-ARP funds as well as the availability of other resources to address the needs of new non-congregate shelter beds and affordable rental housing, mean the best use of the funds to address the needs and gaps in Berkeley are providing supportive services to all the qualifying populations.

Describe how the characteristics of the shelter and housing inventory, service delivery system, and the needs identified in the gap analysis provided a rationale for the plan to fund eligible activities:

The City’s seminal 2019 report to Council, 1,000 Person Plan to Address Homelessness, clearly identified the lack of supportive services as a reason for the number of people returning to homelessness in Berkeley after previously exiting the system for a permanent housing bed, and that this need has increased over time. Specifically, the report found that people with the highest needs in the homeless population needed more support than what rapid rehousing programs provide to prevent a return to homeless.

Furthermore, the 1,000 Person Plan to Address Homelessness, found that “Berkeley has roughly 260 permanent supportive housing (PSH) vouchers for homeless people. In any given year, only about 10% of these vouchers turn over for new placements, meaning that only 25-30 homeless individuals can be permanently housed, with ongoing deep rental subsidy, in any given year.” This lack of significant turnover of vouchers suggests people receiving them are not getting the supportive services they

need to release their voucher, solidifying the case that supportive services are lacking in Berkeley.

The most recent data on factors contributing to homelessness underpin the findings from the 2019 report. For instance, the leading causes of homelessness in the 2022 Alameda County PIT count were, in order of prevalence, rent assistance, employment assistance, mental health services, benefits/income, and family counseling, all of which can be addressed with supportive services. Many of the priorities identified by people with lived experience, such as mental health resources, service hubs, and peer support, can be addressed through supportive services.

The consultation process further supported the 2019 findings, as every service provider of the qualifying populations mentioned supportive services as a need.

HOME-ARP Production Housing Goals

Estimate the number of affordable rental housing units for qualifying populations that the PJ will produce or support with its HOME-ARP allocation:

N/A

Describe the specific affordable rental housing production goal that the PJ hopes to achieve and describe how it will address the PJ's priority needs:

N/A

Preferences

- *Preferences cannot violate any applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a).*
- *PJs are not required to describe specific projects to which the preferences will apply.*
- *The PJ must comply with all applicable nondiscrimination and equal opportunity laws and requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a) and any other applicable fair housing and civil rights laws and requirements when establishing preferences or methods of prioritization.*

*While PJs are not required to describe specific projects in its HOME-ARP allocation plan to which the preferences will apply, the PJ must describe the planned use of any preferences in its HOME-ARP allocation plan. This requirement also applies if the PJ intends to commit HOME-ARP funds to projects that will utilize preferences or limitations to comply with restrictive eligibility requirements of another project funding source. **If a PJ fails to describe preferences or limitations in its plan, it cannot***

commit HOME-ARP funds to a project that will implement a preference or limitation until the PJ amends its HOME-ARP allocation plan.

For HOME-ARP rental housing projects, Section VI.B.20.a.iii of the HOME-ARP Notice (page 36) states that owners may only limit eligibility or give a preference to a particular qualifying population or segment of the qualifying population if the limitation or preference is described in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation plan.

Adding a preference or limitation not previously described in the plan requires a substantial amendment and a public comment period in accordance with Section V.C.6 of the Notice (page 16).

Identify whether the PJ intends to give preference to one or more qualifying populations or a subpopulation within one or more qualifying populations for any eligible activity or project:

N/A

If a preference was identified, explain how the use of a preference or method of prioritization will address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or category of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

N/A

If a preference was identified, describe how the PJ will use HOME-ARP funds to address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other qualifying populations that are not included in the preference:

N/A

Referral Methods

PJs are not required to describe referral methods in the plan. However, if a PJ intends to use a coordinated entry (CE) process for referrals to a HOME-ARP project or activity, the PJ must ensure compliance with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page 10).

A PJ may use only the CE for direct referrals to HOME-ARP projects and activities (as opposed to CE and other referral agencies or a waitlist) if the CE expands to accept all HOME-ARP qualifying populations and implements the preferences and prioritization established by the PJ in its HOME-ARP allocation plan. A direct referral is where the CE provides the eligible applicant directly to the PJ, subrecipient, or owner to receive HOME-ARP TBRA, supportive services, admittance to a HOME-ARP rental unit, or occupancy of a NCS unit. In comparison, an indirect referral is where a CE (or other referral source) refers an eligible applicant for placement to a project or activity waitlist. Eligible applicants are then selected for a HOME-ARP project or activity from the waitlist.

The PJ must require a project or activity to use CE along with other referral methods (as provided in Section IV.C.2.ii) or to use only a project/activity waiting list (as provided in Section IV.C.2.iii) if:

- 1. the CE does not have a sufficient number of qualifying individuals and families to refer to the PJ for the project or activity;*
- 2. the CE does not include all HOME-ARP qualifying populations; or,*
- 3. the CE fails to provide access and implement uniform referral processes in situations where a project's geographic area(s) is broader than the geographic area(s) covered by the CE*

*If a PJ uses a CE that prioritizes one or more qualifying populations or segments of qualifying populations (e.g., prioritizing assistance or units for chronically homeless individuals first, then prioritizing homeless youth second, followed by any other individuals qualifying as homeless, etc.) then this constitutes the use of preferences and a method of prioritization. To implement a CE with these preferences and priorities, the PJ **must** include the preferences and method of prioritization that the CE will use in the preferences section of their HOME-ARP allocation plan. Use of a CE with embedded preferences or methods of prioritization that are not contained in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation does not comply with Section IV.C.2 of the Notice (page10).*

Identify the referral methods that the PJ intends to use for its HOME-ARP projects and activities. PJ's may use multiple referral methods in its HOME-ARP program. (Optional):

N/A

If the PJ intends to use the coordinated entry (CE) process established by the CoC, describe whether all qualifying populations eligible for a project or activity will be included in the CE process, or the method by which all qualifying populations eligible for the project or activity will be covered. (Optional):

N/A

If the PJ intends to use the CE process established by the CoC, describe the method of prioritization to be used by the CE. (Optional):

N/A

If the PJ intends to use both a CE process established by the CoC and another referral method for a project or activity, describe any method of prioritization between the two referral methods, if any. (Optional):

N/A

Limitations in a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project

Limiting eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project is only permitted under certain circumstances.

- PJs must follow all applicable fair housing, civil rights, and nondiscrimination requirements, including but not limited to those requirements listed in 24 CFR 5.105(a). This includes, but is not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, section 504 of Rehabilitation Act, HUD's Equal Access Rule, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.*
- A PJ may not exclude otherwise eligible qualifying populations from its overall HOME-ARP program.*
- Within the qualifying populations, participation in a project or activity may be limited to persons with a specific disability only, if necessary, to provide effective housing, aid, benefit, or services that would be as effective as those provided to others in accordance with 24 CFR 8.4(b)(1)(iv). A PJ must describe why such a limitation for a project or activity is necessary in its HOME-ARP allocation plan (based on the needs and gap identified by the PJ in its plan) to meet some greater need and to provide a specific benefit that cannot be provided through the provision of a preference.*
- For HOME-ARP rental housing, section VI.B.20.a.iii of the Notice (page 36) states that owners may only limit eligibility to a particular qualifying population or segment of the qualifying population if the limitation is described in the PJ's HOME-ARP allocation plan.*
- PJs may limit admission to HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS to households who need the specialized supportive services that are provided in such housing or NCS. However, no otherwise eligible individuals with disabilities or families including an individual with a disability who may benefit from the services provided may be excluded on the grounds that they do not have a particular disability.*

Describe whether the PJ intends to limit eligibility for a HOME-ARP rental housing or NCS project to a particular qualifying population or specific subpopulation of a qualifying population identified in section IV.A of the Notice:

N/A

If a PJ intends to implement a limitation, explain why the use of a limitation is necessary to address the unmet need or gap in benefits and services received by individuals and families in the qualifying population or subpopulation of qualifying population, consistent with the PJ's needs assessment and gap analysis:

N/A

If a limitation was identified, describe how the PJ will address the unmet needs or gaps in benefits and services of the other qualifying populations that are not included in the limitation through the use of HOME-ARP funds (i.e., through another of the PJ's HOME-ARP projects or activities):

N/A

FY 2025 Community Agency Allocations

Agency/Individual Name	FY 2024 Adopted	FY 2025 Adopted	CDBG*	CSBG*	ESG*	GF Measure P	GF Measure U1	General Fund (GF)	GF Mayor's Reimagining Public Safety	Other Funds
Alameda County Housing & Community Development Department										
HMIS Support	6,676	6,676			6,676					
Peer Wellness Collective										
Daytime Drop-In	35,721	-								
Representative Payee Services	32,016	32,016						32,016		
Locker Program	50,000	-								
Bay Area Community Services										
North County HRC	2,181,785	2,281,785	418,921			1,235,411	100,000	527,453		
STAIR Pathways	2,707,867	2,216,210			213,442	2,002,768				
Bonita House										
Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	24,480	-								
Building Opportunities for Self Sufficiency:										
BOSS House Navigation Team	86,831	86,831						86,831		
Representative Payee Services	52,440	52,440						52,440		
Ursula Sherman Village Families Program	51,383	51,383						51,383		
Ursula Sherman Village Singles Shelter	104,662	104,662						104,662		
Step Up Housing (1367 University)	1,133,244	-								
City of Berkeley EveryOne Home	23,837	23,837						23,837		
Dorothy Day										
Berkeley Emergency Storm Shelter	350,000	358,750				358,750				
Drop In Center	182,000	206,701						206,701		
Dorothy Day House Shelter (Vets Building)	566,000	580,150				580,150				
Horizon	950,000	950,000				950,000				
Inclement Weather Shelter	290,000	290,000						290,000		
Downtown Berkeley Association										
Homeless Outreach Worker	40,000	40,000				40,000				
Downtown Streets Team	225,000	225,000				225,000				
Insight Housing										
Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	100,190	136,946						136,946		
Men's Shelter	170,502	267,897						170,502		97,395
Hope Center - No Place Like Home (NPLH)	95,000	95,000						95,000		

FY 2025 Community Agency Allocations

Agency/Individual Name	FY 2024 Adopted	FY 2025 Adopted	CDBG*	CSBG*	ESG*	GF Measure P	GF Measure U1	General Fund (GF)	GF Mayor's Reimagining Public Safety	Other Funds
Russell Street Supportive Housing Program	630,000	-								
Women's Shelter	119,963	521,025						119,963		401,062
Interim Housing/Shelter (Respite)	88,000	251,794						251,794		
Larkin Street Youth Services										
Turning Point	189,255	189,255						189,255		
Lifelong Medical Care										
Case Management Tied to Permanent Housing	163,644	163,644						163,644		
Supportive Housing Program UA Homes	55,164	102,829						102,829		
Street Medicine / Trust Clinic	525,000	525,000				525,000				
Maudelle Miller Shirek Affordable Housing (NPLH)		61,200				61,200				
Options Recovery Services - Detox Services & Day Treatment										
Transitional Housing and Case Management	50,000	-								
Telegraph Business Improvement District Berkeley Host Program	49,139	49,139						49,139		
The Suitcase Clinic	9,828	-								
Toolworks, Inc. Supportive Housing	47,665	-								
The Village of Love										
Sacred Rest Drop In Center	250,000	250,000								250,000
Women's Daytime Drop-In Center										
Bridget Transitional House Case Management	118,728	118,728						118,728		
Daytime Drop-In Services	48,153	48,153						48,153		
Homeless Case Management - Housing Retention	100,190	100,190						100,190		
Youth Spirit Artworks										
TAY Tiny Homes Case Management	78,000	-								
Homeless Services Total	12,180,122	10,516,780	418,921	220,118	5,978,279	100,000	3,031,005	768,457		
Housing Development & Rehabilitation										
Bay Area Community Land Trust	5,200	5,200						5,200		
Organizational Capacity Building	200,000	200,000						200,000		
Center for Independent Living										
Residential Access	159,660	211,600						211,600		

Proposition 1 Behavioral Health Services Act: How to Use Behavioral Health Services Act/Mental Health Service Act Funds for Housing

Behavioral Health Transformation

In March 2024, voters passed Proposition 1, a transformation of California's behavioral health system. The new law includes two parts: the Behavioral Health Services Act and a \$6.4 billion Behavioral Health Bond for community infrastructure and housing with services.

This fact sheet provides basic information about housing funding and opportunities made possible by the Behavioral Health Services Act/Mental Health Services Act. The more detailed [Proposition 1 Behavioral Health Services Act: Housing Supports Primer \(July 2024\)](#) is available. ([/BHT/Pages/Housing-Supports-Primer.aspx](#)).

1. Behavioral Health Services Act - Opportunities for Housing

The Behavioral Health Services Act modernizes the Mental Health Services Act, passed by voters in 2004, to address today's behavioral health system and needs. These reforms expand services to include treatment for people with substance use disorders, prioritize care for individuals with the most serious mental illnesses, provide ongoing resources for housing interventions and workforce, and continue investments in prevention, early intervention, and innovative pilot programs. Housing is an essential component of behavioral health treatment, recovery, and stability. Beginning in 2026 under the Behavioral Health Services Act, 30 percent of each county's funding allocation must be used for housing interventions for Californians with the most significant behavioral health needs who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Half of that amount is prioritized for those experiencing chronic homelessness.

The Behavioral Health Services Act provides ongoing funding for counties to assist people with serious behavioral health needs with housing and provides a path to long-term recovery, including ongoing capital to build more housing options. Based on projections for Fiscal Year (FY) 2026-2027, the total statewide housing funding will be approximately \$950 million annually, dependent upon tax revenues. In addition, to allow counties to address their different local needs and priorities, counties may transfer funding to increase this component up to an additional 14 percent - or decrease funding by up to 7 percent - by transferring funding between the two other Behavioral Health Services Act funding components (Full Service Partnerships and general behavioral health services and supports).

2. Eligible populations

People eligible for Behavioral Health Services Act housing include children, youth, adults, and older adults. The only significant change from Mental Health Services Act is the addition of people with a substance use disorder.

3. Types of housing interventions

Housing interventions eligible for Behavioral Health Services Act funding are broad to help support the range of needs for target populations and help provide stable housing – in coordination with care – to improve health outcomes. Housing interventions may include:

- Rental subsidies
- Operating subsidies
- Shared housing (e.g., recovery housing)
- Family housing
- Non-federal share for Medi-Cal transitional rent (post federal approval)
- Other, as defined by DHCS
- Project-based housing assistance, including master leasing
- Capital development projects: Counties can use up to 25 percent of the 30 percent (i.e., 7.5 percent of the total) for housing intervention to support capital

4. Using Mental Health Services Act funds NOW for housing

There is a high degree of flexibility in how counties can use Mental Health Services Act funds for housing and housing supports. Several parts of a county's current 2023-2026 plan could include housing:

- Community Services and Supports (CSS)
 - Full Service Partnerships
 - General System Development (GSD)
 - Outreach and Engagement
 - Housing Assistance
 - Mental Health Services Act Housing Program
 - No Place Like Home
- Prevention and Early Intervention
- Innovation Funds

- Capital Facility & Technological Needs

Based on the FY 2022-23 Annual Revenue and Expenditure Report, counties are currently expending \$286,284,868 on housing and housing supports under the Mental Health Services Act. For more information and specific examples of how each component or program can be used for housing and housing supports, check out [How Can Mental Health Services Act be Used to Support Homeless Individuals? \(/Documents/CSD_KS/MHSA%20Main%20Page/FACTSHEET-MHSA-HOMELESSNESS.pdf\)](/Documents/CSD_KS/MHSA%20Main%20Page/FACTSHEET-MHSA-HOMELESSNESS.pdf).

5. Ongoing funding/one-time funding

There are many one-time state-funded programs that have likely served many individuals who would be eligible to be served by Mental Health Services Act /Behavioral Health Services Act housing funds. These programs include:

- *Homekey; Homelessness, Housing, Assistance, and Prevention; No Place Like Home Program; Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program; Veteran Support to Self-Reliance Program; Encampment Resolution Funding; Family Homelessness Challenge Grants; Transitional Housing and Supplemental Program; Housing Navigators Maintenance Program; Pet Assistance and Support Program; Housing and Disability Advocacy Program; Home Safe; Bringing Families Home; CalWORKs Housing Support Program; Project Roomkey; Community Care Expansion; Behavioral Health Bridge Housing (through counties and tribal entities); and the Housing and Homelessness Incentive Program (through Medi-Cal managed care plans).*

6. Combining funding

Local recipients are encouraged to combine Mental Health Services Act/Behavioral Health Services Act funds with other resources, including:

- Medi-Cal (through Medi-Cal managed care plans)
 - Medi-Cal housing-related Community Supports and, if approved federally, transitional rent, and the [Enhanced Care Management \(/CalAIM/ECM/Documents/ECM-Policy-Guide.pdf\)](/CalAIM/ECM/Documents/ECM-Policy-Guide.pdf) benefit, to help connect individuals with housing supports and services

- County Realignment
- Federal block grants
- CalVet Mental Health Grant for County Veteran Service Officers
- Proposition 1 Behavioral Health Housing Bond (\$2 billion for housing with services)
- Other housing and homelessness federal, state, and local funds, e.g., public housing authorities
- Funding from philanthropic and private sources

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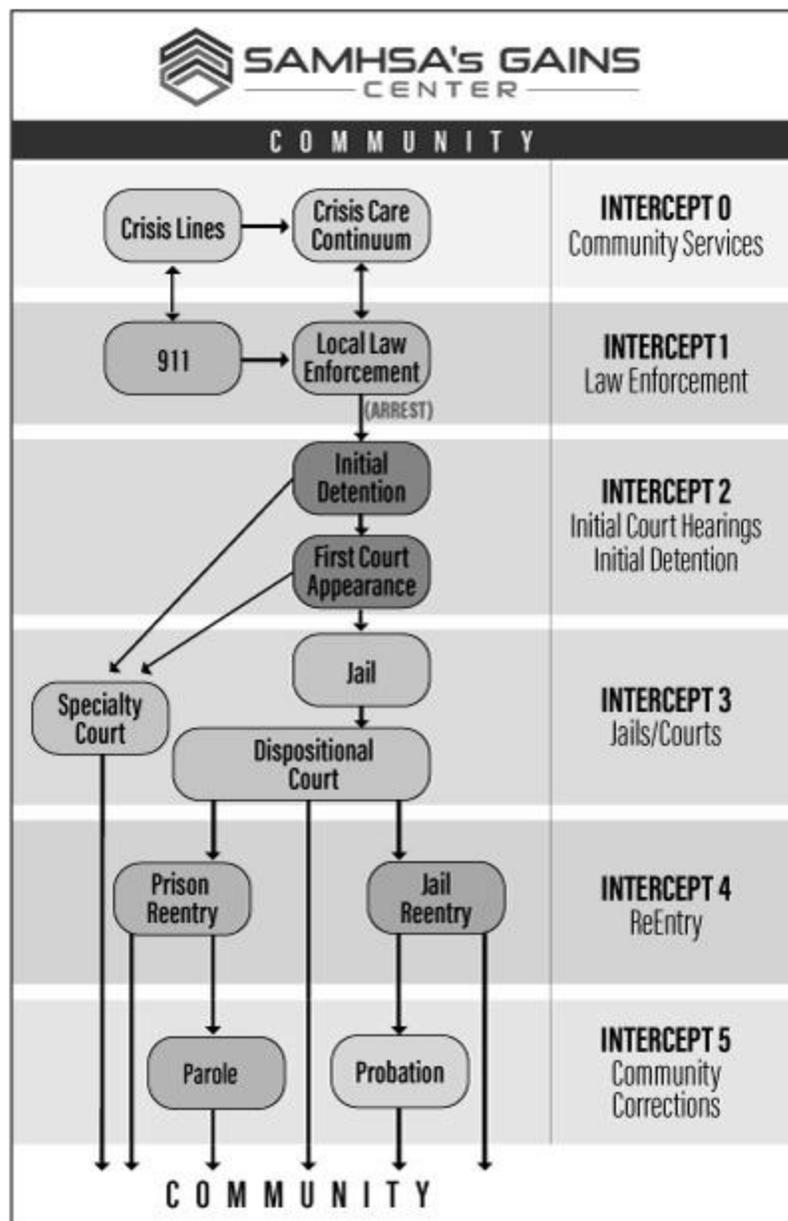
The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)

The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) details how individuals with mental and substance use disorders come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system.

The SIM helps communities identify resources and gaps in services at each intercept and develop local strategic action plans. The SIM mapping process brings together leaders and different agencies and systems to work together to identify strategies to divert people with mental and substance use disorders away from the justice system into treatment.

A SIM mapping workshop is available through SAMHSA's GAINS Center for communities to:

- Plot resources and gaps across the SIM.
- Identify local behavioral health services to support diversion from the justice system.
- Introduce community system leaders and staff to evidence-based practices and emerging best practices related to each intercept.
- Enhance relationships across systems and agencies.
- Create a customized, local map and action plan to address identified gaps.



Intercept 0: Community Services

- Involves opportunities to divert people into local crisis care services. Resources are available without requiring people in crisis to call 911, but sometimes 911 and law enforcement are the only resources available. Connects people with treatment or services instead of arresting or charging them with a crime.

Intercept 1: Law Enforcement

- Involves diversion performed by law enforcement and other emergency service providers who respond to people with mental and substance use disorders. Allows people to be diverted to treatment instead of being arrested or booked into jail.

Intercept 2: Initial Court Hearings/Initial Detention

- Involves diversion to community-based treatment by jail clinicians, social workers, or court officials during jail intake, booking, or initial hearing.

Intercept 3: Jails/Courts

- Involves diversion to community-based services through jail or court processes and programs after a person has been booked into jail. Includes services that prevent the worsening of a person's illness during their stay in jail or prison.

Intercept 4: ReEntry

- Involves supported reentry back into the community after jail or prison to reduce further justice involve of people with mental and substance use disorders. Involves reentry coordinators, peer support staff, or community in-reach to link people with proper mental health and substance use treatment services.

Intercept 5: Community Corrections

- Involves community-based criminal justice supervision with added supports for people with mental and substance use disorders to prevent violations or offenses that may result in another jail or prison stay.

Last Updated: 05/24/2024

[https://www.samhsa.gov/communities/criminal-juvenile-justice/sequential-intercept-model?
utm_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.samhsa.gov/communities/criminal-juvenile-justice/sequential-intercept-model?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

[FY24 Community Agency Request for Proposals](#)

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1EqPgy89SB-xE00Q5rHW7QsH9yPjLaRpF?usp=drive_link

Site visit availability:

- Campus: After 10 AM on a Wednesday in March/April
- Berkeley Inn: TBD
- STAIR: Any Monday-Thursday
- HRC: March 5, 11:30-12:30 PM